

# ARMY



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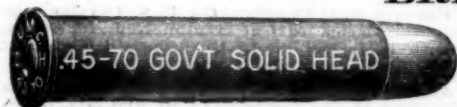
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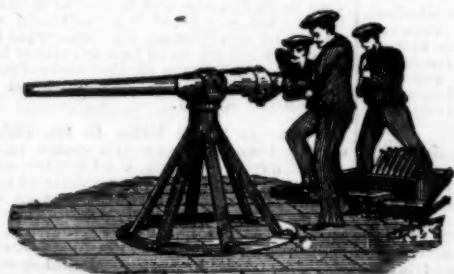
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## ANNIVERSARY OF SAMOA.

A YEAR has passed since the disastrous hurricane of March 15-16, 1889, at Apia, Samoa, which furnished one of those incidents in the history of our Navy always to be remembered; not only because of its melancholy associations, but for the opportunity it gave for the display of some of the highest qualities of the naval officer. In his report on the conduct of officers and men, Rear Admiral Kimberly made special mention of Ensign John L. Purcell, Lieut. John A. Shearman, Ensign H. P. Jones, and Ensign H. A. Field. Of them he said: "These officers worked incessantly, doing all it was possible to do in saving the *Nipsic*, in efforts to launch boats and get lines to the *Vandalia*, and in patrolling the beach and saving life. They all worked until overcome by physical exhaustion. Ensign Field was in ill health when he left the ship and worked until 4 p. m., when he succumbed. He has since been on the sick-list and nigh unto death. Ensign Purcell and Lieutenant Shearman did not yield until after midnight and were promptly at hand early the following morning. Ensign Jones, in addition to his services on the shore, is highly commended by his commanding officer." Ensign C. S. Ripley, Pay Clerk S. T. Browne, Sergeant Grupp, Private William Campbell, U. S. Marine Corps, and Naval Cadets J. A. Lejeune, L. A. Stafford, and H. A. Wiley, are also especially commended.

The crew of the *Nipsic* who rendered services and set examples were John Callahan (quartermaster), Quartermaster H. R. Taylor, James Lane and Henry Pontseel, seamen, Chief Boatwain's Mate John Bradley and Boatwain's Mate William Cosgrove. Captain Farquhar, commanding the *Trenton*, made special mention of the services of Lieutenant-Commander H. W. Lyon, and Naval Cadet R. H. Jackson. With reference to the latter officer, in transmitting the report concerning him, Secretary Tracy said: "The foresight and promptness exhibited by you on the occasion in question, belongs to that class of gallant acts and deeds under trying emergencies, which reflect honor on the naval profession and lead to good results."

Lieut. J. C. Wilson made special mention of Fugl Hachitaro (cabin steward) on *Trenton*, who, Lieut. Wilson says: "Voluntarily placing his life in great jeopardy to assist me, when I most likely would have been drowned without his assistance and for this service." Hachitaro was awarded a life-saving medal of the first class on the report of a board consisting of Commo. A. W. Weaver, Capt. R. R. Wallace and Comdr. Silas W. Terry. Capt. Farquhar also reported that "upon at least one occasion it was through the excellent judgment of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, the navigating officer, that the ship cleared the reef and the 450 lives on board were saved." In the report of Lieut. J. W. Carlin, executive officer of the *Vandalia*, he says: "Lieut. J. C. Wilson, the navigator, performed his duty skillfully and courageously. His observation of the currents and knowledge of the reefs made his suggestions invaluable. Lieut. A. E. Culver, Lieut. F. R. Heath, Ensign C. S. Ripley and Ensign J. H. Gibbons, the watch officers, discharged their duties in the most commendable manner, and are entitled to the greatest praise. Naval Cadets J. A. Lejeune, L. A. Stafford and H. A. Wiley were as plucky as veterans and reflected honor on the Service. Surgeon Harvey was always where his services were required—in the cabin, in the fireroom, or on deck. P. A. Engr. Harrie Webster remained at his post under the most trying circumstances and exhibited the greatest zeal and ability."

The following men are commended for courage, skill and fidelity: Chas. Eggert (C. T.), Jas. L. Fair (oilier), Thomas Langon (oilier), John Myer (oilier), Adam Gibson (machinist), Charles Bowren (boiler-maker), J. B. Collier (machinist), Wm. Winchester (C. B. M.), Porter Oslen (B. M.), Mathias Frederickson (M. A. A.), E. T. Rourke (apprentice), W. H. Shapland (coxswain), Wm. Brown (quarter gunner), Walter Hart (chief quartermaster), Louis Deistel (quartermaster), Thomas Green (quartermaster), C. W. Johnson (seaman), Apostalo Callarita (2 of.), Sergt. John Coleman, Pvt. Carroll, U. S. Marine Corps; Ah Kee, a Chinese wardroom boy; George Merrage (boat's mate), Wm. Brown (quartermaster), E. M. Hammar (seaman), and Wm. Howat (coalheaver).

"This," says Lieutenant Carlin, "does not complete the list of gallant acts and brave men. Danger and suffering have effaced from the memory of many deeds of valor, and it is claimed for the men in general that their conduct before, during and after the gale will bear the closest inspection, and now that the lips of their gallant commander are closed forever, the executive officer raises his voice in their behalf, with the earnest hope that, as they have left a clean wake, they may have a fair wind in all time to come, and that they may encounter only the waves of prosperity in their course." Lieut.

tenant Carlin, too, showed himself a worthy leader of brave men.

The authorities at Samoa and the Samoans who rendered especial service also received proper recognition in the official reports of that period, as well as the gallant Captain Kane, of H. B. M. S. *Calliope*. We mention here only the living, as the acts of the noble dead were fully recorded in the notice we gave of their loss at the time. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the character of the vessels that are to form our new Navy, there can be no dispute concerning the quality of the men who are to command them.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN G. G. LOTT, 11th U. S. Inf., awaiting retirement, is at Covington, Ky.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH GARRARD, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting friends at Manchester, Ky.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CALIFF, 3d U. S. Art., left Washington early in the week on a short leave.

MRS. LIEBER, wife of Acting Judge Advocate G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., is visiting relatives at St. Paul.

MISS ROSECRANS, daughter of General Rosecrans, is announced as engaged to Governor Toole of Montana.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Art., left Governor's Island on Tuesday to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT J. A. HUTTON, 8th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Niobrara to spend April and part of May on leave.

CAPTAIN PHILIP READE, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago, from a visit to St. Paul and Fort Meade, South Dakota.

LIEUTENANT HARRY R. LEE, 11th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on Monday, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT T. B. MOTT, 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, from a week's vacation.

MAJOR E. A. KOEPPER, surgeon U. S. A., has returned to Fort Walla Walla, from a trip to Boise Barracks, Idaho.

COLONEL P. C. HAINS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK, 2d U. S. Art., now at Cold Springs, N. Y., has received an extension of his leave until next autumn.

LIEUTENANT LUIGI LOMIA, 5th U. S. Art., of Fort Hamilton, will go abroad soon on special service, and visit his native Italy.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Sherman, Idaho, after a pleasant visit to New York City, etc.

SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN MOORE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore have been on a pleasant trip to Texas and other places in the South.

CHAPLAIN J. A. M. LA TOURETTE, U. S. A., to whose military career we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Sunday, March 23.

A CORRESPONDENT at Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "Colonel Douglas, 10th U. S. Inf., is getting a little stronger each day, but is still very weak."

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., and Major John I. Rodgers, of his staff, after a pleasant visit to the East will soon return to San Francisco.

CAPTAIN MOSES HARRIS, 1st U. S. Cav., has gone to Brownstown, Wisconsin, to see if there are any aspirants for a military career in that vicinity.

GENERAL G. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., is making good progress with his new edition of his "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the Military Academy."

MAJOR AMOS STICKNEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, lately ordered to Buffalo, will part with regret with many sincere friends he has made since he went to Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT E. S. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Art., has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Preble, Me., in succession to Lieut. Ernest Hinds, who has gone on a two months' leave.

The anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Grant, April 28, will be celebrated by a banquet in the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, by Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R. Among others Gen. Horace Porter, O. O. Howard, Henry W. Slocum, Daniel H. Butterfield, and Wager Swayne, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine and Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., are expected to be present.

ACCORDING to the *Daily Report*, John Mellon, who recently died in San Francisco, forty years ago was a captain in the British Army, as his father, Henry Mellon, had been before him. Three of his father's brothers and two of his uncles on the maternal side fought at the battle of Waterloo. The song "The Sword of Bunker Hill" was dedicated to a brother of the deceased.

THE *World*, referring to the detail of Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th U. S. Artillery, as Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, says: "Lieut. Carbaugh is one of the brightest young men in the Army. While in the service he found time to take a full law course at Columbia College, and was there graduated with honor, after which he was admitted to the Bar. He has assisted as counsel in the trial of several important cases in this city and displayed legal ability of a high order. The work on military law which he has now in preparation promises to be an important and valuable contribution to the literature of this interesting subject. Brooklyn society will by this appointment lose one of its bright ornaments in the departure of Mrs. Carbaugh, who will accompany her husband to San Antonio, after a short stay at Washington."

LIEUTENANT A. P. BUFFINGTON, 7th U. S. Infantry, is visiting relatives at Charlton, Iowa.

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., will soon leave Fort Douglas, Utah, on a few months' leave.

LIEUTENANT F. S. HARLOW, 1st U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Sunday, from a short leave.

CAPTAIN D. R. BURNHAM, 15th U. S. Infantry, on leave in the East, visited friends at Governor's Island on Thursday.

LIEUTENANT T. H. BLISS, U. S. A., aide-de camp to Major-General Schofield, visited friends in New York City this week.

POULTENEY BIGELOW contributes to the "Cosmopolitan" for April an article on "The Fighting Forces of Germany."

COLONEL W. R. SHAFTER, 1st U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Shafter, of Angel Island, Cal., are visiting for a few weeks in Arizona.

CAPTAIN A. H. MERRILL, 1st U. S. Artillery, soon to come to New York with his regiment, has left Fort Canby on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MAGUIRE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will shortly leave Philadelphia, and locate his headquarters at Louisville, Ky.

LIEUTENANT C. W. ROWELL, 2d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Omaha, has taken charge temporarily of the Ordnance Depot at Cheyenne, Wyo.

CAPTAIN W. S. PATTEN, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster General's Office, paid a visit to New York City this week and the posts in the harbor.

COLONEL CHARLES M. TERRELL, U. S. A., chief paymaster on the staff of General Brooke, has left Omaha, to spend five or six weeks on leave.

CAPTAIN M. W. LYON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., lately at Cheyenne, Wyo., was expected this week at Rock Island Arsenal, for duty.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Artillery, is expected in New York in a few days from San Francisco for duty at the Military Academy.

LIEUTENANTS T. B. DUGAN and C. N. Clinch, 3d U. S. Cavalry, returned this week to Fort Brown, from a pleasant visit to Fort Ringgold, Texas.

LIEUTENANT C. W. FOSTER, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week, en route to San Antonio, to join Burbank's Light Battery.

CAPTAIN D. M. TAYLOR, U. S. A., contributes to the *Cosmopolitan* for March, an interesting and able article on "The Militia," illustrated by Henry Ogden.

LIEUTENANT H. T. ALLEN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, whose tour at West Point is about to expire, now goes to St. Petersburg as military attaché to our Legation there.

LIEUTENANT C. D. PALMER, 4th U. S. Artillery, who has had a long siege of illness and is now under treatment at Chicago, has had his sick leave extended three months.

CAPTAIN H. P. PERRINE, 6th U. S. Cavalry, who has been on sick leave at Trenton, N. J., for several months past, will go to Governor's Island next week for examination for retirement.

AN informal musicale was given last week in San Francisco at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stow, complimentary to Miss Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., who is at present visiting that city.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General, U. S. A., is expected to visit New York City next week, and to review the 23d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., at its armory in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, April 5.

POST CHAPLAIN DAVID WILSON, U. S. A., who will be retired for age on Sunday next, March 30, was appointed to that position June 16, 1890. He has lately been on duty at Fort Meade, S. D., where he is highly esteemed.

POST CHAPLAIN STEPHEN G. DODD, U. S. A., who was retired for age on Monday, March 24, served during a portion of the war as chaplain of the 25th Massachusetts Infantry and was appointed post chaplain June 23, 1879.

LIEUTENANT LEA FEBIGER, quartermaster, 23d U. S. Infantry, returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., this week, from a visit to relatives at New Haven, Conn., and is now preparing for the transfer of the regiment, in May, to Texas.

THE retirement, March 25, of Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, 4th U. S. Cav., causes the following promotions in that arm: Maj. Anson Mills, 10th, to lieutenant colonel, 4th; Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th, to major, 10th; 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th, to captain, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Smith to 1st lieutenant.

MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., entertained the Congressional Committee on their recent visit to New York and apparently convinced them that to make a divided jurisdiction at Governor's Island, by establishing the immigrant landing depot there, would not be of benefit, either to the military or the civil service of the Government. Accordingly Ellis Island is recommended for the new quarantine station.

"VERITAS," in a letter to the *Chicago Herald*, says: "I have served ten years in the Regular Army, five in Troop M, 8th Cavalry, and five at the School of Instruction for recruits at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. With regard to men doing menial work for officers, I have served under or done duty with 600 officers, and I have never known an officer to require an enlisted man to do work of any kind for him, unless he so desired, and in every instance he was fully compensated for what he did. This trait was particularly characteristic of the West Point officer and of all the officers of the 8th Cavalry. As to brutal or cruel punishment in the Army, during my ten years' service in six different departments, I have never seen an enlisted man ill-treated or abused. Our city police exercise more brutality toward civilians in a day, than would occur in the Army in 20 years."

GENERAL R. DE RENOIRDOF, of the Mexican Army, is visiting New York, stopping at the Hotel Vendome.

COLONEL H. C. HODGES, U. S. A., visited old friends at Vancouver Barracks and Portland, Oregon, last week.

GENERAL N. B. SWEETZER, U. S. A., retired, of Cincinnati, is a recent visitor at San Antonio, Tex., where he has many old friends.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., was at Fort Union, N. M., recently to inspect certain Indians sent there from San Carlos. He afterwards left for Santa Fé.

GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., visited St. Louis this week to look into the question of the location in that city of the Headquarters Department of the Missouri.

LIEUTENANT M. F. STEELE, 8th U. S. Cavalry, was expected to rejoin at Fort Yates, N. D., the latter part of this week, to await the result of the recent court martial trial at Chicago.

LIEUTENANT G. D. DE SHON, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been on leave in New York city for some time past, has left the Service by resignation, his prospects in civil life being excellent.

MISS MARY E. PALMER, daughter of Capt. Geo. H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, is visiting Miss Adele Wedemeyer, daughter of Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer, 16th Inf., at Fort Du Chesne.

Isn't it a little curious that the Court-martial on Private Wild should result in the conviction of Lieut. Steele, while that on Lieut. Steele is likely to convict Private Wild?—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

LIEUTENANT H. R. LEMLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, expects to leave Washington early in April for Bogotá, U. S. of Colombia, where he has many warm friends and admirers. He will be absent a year.

THE retirement, March 24, of Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, 2d U. S. Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. E. J. McClelland, A. D. C., on Gen. Gibbon's staff, to captain, and 2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr., to 1st lieutenant.

GENERAL FLOYD CLARKSON, the new Department Commander of the G. A. R. of New York, was tendered a reception on Monday evening by his old comrades of Lafayette Post 140. It was an immense success.

THE two vacancies on the limited retired list of the Army, which have been pending for some time, were filled this week by the retirements of Lieut. Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., and Capt. Thos. J. Gregg, 2d Cav.

COLONEL J. K. MIZNER, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Meade, S. D., registered at the Gilsey House, New York city, on Wednesday; Colonel F. H. Parker, U. S. A., of Watervliet Arsenal, at the Murray Hill Hotel.

MAJOR S. P. LEE, U. S. A., retired, who has been visiting in New York City, left this week for Hot Springs, Arkansas, to undergo a course of treatment for rheumatism. Maj. Lee lost an arm at the battle of Gettysburg.

THE *San Antonio Express* says: "Report is current that an effort will be made to place Colonel C. H. Smith, 19th Inf., in the rank of brigadier general. This courteous officer is well known to the people of San Antonio, not only for his genial disposition but for those qualities that characterize a true soldier."

BREVET MAJOR JOHN HOBART WALKER, U. S. A., retired, has opened a combination fire and life insurance and real estate agency, coal and wood yard, stationery store, and journalistic headquarters, at 105 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, N. Y. His eggs are not in one basket. We trust they may all hatch.—*Home and Country*.

AN officer in the Austrian Army must walk a straight line if he desires to keep out of trouble. A few days ago a lieutenant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Cilly for fighting a duel. His advocate explained that if his client had refused to fight the duel for which he was punished he would be compelled by military law to leave the army.—*London Edition Herald*.

THE talk of the clubs is the rumored engagement of Mr. Delaney Nicoll to Miss Churchill, a pretty girl, who created quite a sensation at Narragansett Pier last summer, and who has been at Tuxedo a great deal. Miss Churchill is the daughter of an Army officer that died about ten years ago, and whose widow afterward married Captain Birney, another Army officer. They have passed a goodly portion of the last few years abroad, only returning here in the summer.—*Town Topics*.

MRS. CUSTER, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer, U. S. A., who has always kept aloof from public notoriety, is one of the most charming women to be met with in society, says the *New York Sun*. She is very pretty, to begin with, and possesses the added charm of a most gracious manner, entirely free from affectation. Rather tall, with a graceful carriage, a face glowing with intelligent thought, beautiful dark eyes and a wealth of dark hair, clad always in her widow's black, which she has never laid aside. She is a very busy woman, working early and late with her pen.

ONE of the most interesting rules to be found in the constitution of about every club in New York is the special provision in favor of officers of the Army and Navy. The ordinary citizen, no matter what his wealth or attainments, is limited very closely in the time that he can spend at the club on the introduction of a member, but the regular line officer in Uncle Sam's service is a welcome guest at all times. Some clubs make special provision for electing them members, so that the annual dues are nominal, or, at most, much less than those of regular members. Thus in the Engineers' Club the annual dues of ordinary members are \$25 a year, but the line officer goes in at \$20. If Uncle Sam's Naval and Army officers could only live in New York all the time, and if they all enjoyed social distinctions and attentions, they might be the most comfortable set of men in the world.—*N. Y. Sun*.

THE Syracuse papers announce that Miss Winnie Davis—"Daughter of the Confederacy"—found her fate while a visitor in that city a couple of years ago, and is engaged to Mr. Alfred Wilkinson, now on his way home from Europe.

MRS. JACKSON, widow of Gen. T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, has filed a claim for pension for the services of her husband in the Mexican War. A despatch says: "Gen. Longstreet and Gen. Jackson were comrades in the Mexican War, the one being a captain and the other a lieutenant. Gen. Longstreet made affidavit to Gen. Jackson's services in that war, and as he signed his name to the paper his eyes were full of tears."

PAYMASTER W. W. BARRY, U. S. N., registered at the 5th Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

COMMODORE W. M. FOLGER, U. S. N., while in New York early in the week, made his headquarters at the Brevoort House.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., registered at the Brunswick, New York City, on Monday; Civil Engr. A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., at the 5th Avenue Hotel.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER ROBERT S. GRIFFIN successfully passed his examination to the grade of passed assistant engineer last week and has resumed his regular duties in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

CHIEF ENGINEER PHILIP INCH will be ordered to duty as fleet engineer of the Asiatic Station in place of Chief Engineer Smith, who has been relieved from that detail on account of the serious illness of his wife. (Chief Engineer Inch is now on special duty in Chicago. He will join the *Charleston* at San Francisco during the coming month.

SENATOR GORMAN on March 25 introduced a joint resolution to authorize Commander Dennis W. Mulvan, U. S. N., to accept a gold medal presented to him by the Chilean Government as a memento of his presence with the headquarters of the Chilean Army at the battles of Chorillos and Miraflores, in Peru, for the purpose of observing the military and naval operations then going on between Chili and Peru.

Two more draughtsmen in the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy, attracted by the higher wages paid by private shipbuilders, have resigned. W. C. Wiant, on duty at the New York Navy-yard, is to go to Cramp and Sons, and W. C. Bessellon, now at the Norfolk Navy-yard, is to go to the Bath Iron Works as chief draughtsman. Within the past year eight of these draughtsmen have resigned, and there is such a great demand for naval architects and draughtsmen that it has been impossible to fill their places.

GOVERNOR MCKINNEY, of Virginia, and other officials called, March 20, upon the new commander of the monitors lying near Richmond—Commander J. D. Graham, U. S. N. There were no formalities, but the gallant commander received his visitors and entertained them with all the courtesy of a naval officer. "Some time was spent in conversation and inspection and then the Governor and his party returned to the city. They were all delighted with Comdr. Graham, whose father was a Virginian. The son has a great love for the old Mother State."—*Richmond Dispatch*.

THE *New York Sun*, referring to the late Assistant Naval Constructor Charles H. Hewes, says: "He was a welcome contributor to the best magazines, and an authority upon various matters connected with naval construction. Lieut. Hewes was an extremely popular man in the messroom. Naval officers who swell their incomes by contributions to magazines and newspapers are much envied by their fellows, and there was considerable talk throughout the Navy about the handsome checks coming to various officers in payment for news of the recent Haytian trouble."

#### RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ROBERT T. MACCOUN, U. S. N., who died at Baltimore March 21, was appointed assistant surgeon Oct. 2, 1854, rose through the various grades, and was appointed medical director Nov. 7, 1872. He was retired from active service April 19, 1879, in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion he rendered efficient service, and participated in several engagements, notably at Forts St. Philip and Jackson and at Fort Hudson. In 1877 he was one of the delegates to the International Medical Congress at Geneva, Switzerland. The funeral, which was private, took place on Sunday.

GENERAL ROBERT CORNING SCHENCK, Congressman, soldier and diplomat, and a leader in public affairs a generation or more ago, died March 23, at Washington, D. C., of pneumonia. He was in his eighty-first year. Prior to the war he held several high public positions, and in May, 1861, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and, while leading the first division of Franz Sigel's corps at the second battle of Bull Run, his right arm was shattered by a musket ball, incapacitating him for service for some time. In September, 1862, he was promoted major-general, and, in December of that year, he took command of the middle department and Eighth Corps at Baltimore. He rendered effective service in the Gettysburg campaign. In 1865, having been elected member of Congress, he resigned on taking his seat. He was immediately made chairman of the committee on military affairs and during this and the following Congress his position enabled him to do good service to the Union cause. He was Minister to England in 1870, and in 1871 one of the Alabama Claims Commissioners, retaining this last office for five years. His life had been several times despaired of during the last decade, but his hardy constitution and strong will pulled him through. The remains were taken to Dayton, Ohio, for interment.

PROFESSOR RICHARD OWEN, who died at New Harmony, Md., March 24, from accidental poisoning, had a distinguished reputation as a scholar, scientist,

and soldier. He was born in Scotland, and after a thorough education in Europe in the sciences, he came to this country and studied civil engineering in Kentucky, where he was afterward a professor. After serving in the U. S. Geological Survey he was appointed captain, 16th U. S. Infantry, April 3, 1847, served in the Mexican War, and was disbanded Aug. 7, 1848. He was afterward State Geologist for Indiana and professor in Bloomington University. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he joined the 15th Indiana Regiment, of which he became lieutenant colonel. Subsequently he raised the 60th Regiment and was with it as colonel in a number of actions until 1863, when ill health compelled his resignation. As an author, Prof. Owen displayed his usual ability. He was venerated and highly respected wherever known. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and two sons.

GENERAL FRANCIS H. SMITH, who for 50 years was Superintendent of the Military Institute at Lexington, Va., died at Richmond, Va., March 21. General Smith was graduated from West Point in 1833, served three years as 2d lieutenant 1st U. S. Art., and resigned May 1, 1836. From 1837 to 1839 he was Professor of Mathematics at Hampden Sidney College. In 1839 he was appointed superintendent of Virginia Military Institute. At the breaking out of the rebellion he joined the Confederate army and attained the rank of brigadier-general. In the fall of 1865 he undertook the resuscitation of the Military Institute. He was reappointed president and held the position until Jan. 1, 1890, when he resigned and was succeeded by General Fitzhugh Lee.

MRS. BLANCE WARNE, sister of Capt. G. S. L. Ward, 23d U. S. Infantry, died recently in Philadelphia.

#### TRIAL OF THE VESUVIUS.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the report of the board of officers appointed to witness the tests of the pneumatic dynamite guns of the dynamite cruiser *Vesuvius*. The report is dated Philadelphia, March 14, and merely states the performances of the vessel as far as the guns—which were loaded with gun cotton—are concerned, without any reference to the speed or horse power of the vessel. Three shots were fired, one from each gun, the charge being about 204 pounds of gun cotton, which, together with the structure of the shell and the fuses and packing, made the total weights vary from 505½ to 510½ pounds. The guns were elevated at an angle of 18 degrees. Each flight was steady, the distances varying from 2,116 to 2,333 yds. The report concludes: "The record shows that a shell containing 200 pounds of dynamite or other high explosive was thrown at least one mile by each of the dynamite guns constituting the vessel's armament. The ranges attained were considerably over the mile, being respectively 2,116, 2,233, and 2,333 yards." Since the first sentence of this quotation contains the text of the contract it will be seen that the vessel has been proved to be equal to the firing tests and therefore is acceptable on that ground. There still remains a test to be made of the horse power of the engines and the department has written to the contractors asking them when they will be ready for such a trial.

#### FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Two weeks have elapsed since the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs last held a meeting. Consequently the batch of naval nominations published last week and those contained in this week's *JOURNAL* are still awaiting action.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs cleared its calendar of a number of private relief measures at its meeting on Thursday. The only one of interest to the Army, however, acted upon favorably was the bill which passed the House last week to retire John C. Fremont as a Major General. Adverse reports were made on the bills to promote assistant surgeons after twenty years' service and to establish a military post in the interior of Alaska. The nomination of Major T. H. Stanton to be Lieut. Colonel in the Pay Department was acted upon favorably.

The following bills were passed by the Senate March 22:

S. 734, for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the *Tadpole*.

S. 1350, relieving Lieut.-Col. C. G. Sawtelle, D. Q. M. G., from a charge of \$124.40.

S. 231, to settle claim for longevity pay of Captain R. M. Montgomery, 5th Cav.

Senate bill No. 877, relieving Dr. A. Sidney Tebbe, who is an applicant for the position of assistant surgeon, from disability on account of his Confederate service.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred joint resolution (H. Res. 55) directing the names of sharpshooters and military service institution medalists shall be inscribed in Army Register, report that the committee has had the same under consideration and report it back with an amendment and recommend that as amended the same do pass. The resolution as amended would put on the Army Register about 175 names of distinguished marksmen, officers, and enlisted men, and would make about three additional pages of the Register. The names of the officers who are sharpshooters and distinguished marksmen already appear on the Army Register. This resolution as amended proposes to note that fact against their names, and only an additional line or two would be required for each. This also applies to those who have won the gold medal of the Military Institute.

A joint resolution appropriating \$75,000 for the removal of the naval magazine from Ellis Island, New York Harbor, and the purchase of a new site at some other point, and a like sum to enable the Secretary to improve the vacated island for immigration purposes, was passed by the House on March 26.

Several more important bills were favorably acted upon by the House Military Committee this week. These are: H. R. 8394, amending the retirement laws relating to enlisted men so as to allow double time to be computed for service in the rebellion. H. R. 8235, to prevent desertion from the Army and for other purposes. H. R. 7988, providing for summary courts for enlisted men and special penalties for minor offences. H. R. 8302, for the examination of certain officers before promotion. The latter measure was amended so as to provide for honorable

discharge in case of failure to pass the examination, instead of wholly retirement. The committee also agreed to report a resolution to the House recommending an increase in the membership of the Board of Managers of National Soldiers' Home to eleven, and recommending the appointment of ex-Congressman George W. Steele, of Indiana, to fill the position thereby created.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs is still at work upon the Naval Appropriation bill. They have nearly disposed of the features relating to the regular appropriations and are now discussing the subject of ships. The members are about equally divided upon the monitor-battleship question, and the probabilities are that their final decision will be in the nature of a compromise, provision being made for several of each type—probably three of each. Provision will also be made for several torpedo boats. It is expected that the bill will be ready to report to the House by March 29. Delegations from New Orleans and Pensacola were before the committee on March 28 to present the claims of their respective places for the proposed Southern Navy-yard.

The bill H. R. 2849, to appoint and retire John C. Fremont as a Major General was passed by the House on March 21; also H. R. 8458, appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of tents, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for distribution among the people driven from their homes by the floods along the Mississippi in the States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3136, Mr. Jones, of Ark., for Mr. Ingalls. That a soldier that has lost both eyes, or one arm, or one leg, or both arms, or both legs, or one arm and one leg, be entitled to get married at any time during his life to some one to take care of him; and at his death the soldier's widow shall be entitled to \$12 per month, as long as she remains his widow. If the said soldier's wife refuses to live with him, and care for him, after her absence of six months, the said soldier can with two witnesses go before any county court within the United States and prove that his wife has left him and refuses to live with him and care for him, and the said county court shall issue the soldier a divorce for \$5 and cost.

S. 3156, Mr. Plumb, and S. 3161, Mr. Hawley; H. R. 8285, Mr. Cutcheon. That from and after July 1, 1890, there shall be retained from the pay of each enlisted man of the Army the sum of \$4 per month of his monthly pay for the first year of his first enlistment, which said sum shall not be paid him until his discharge from the Service, and shall be forfeited unless he serves honestly and faithfully to the date of discharge: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall determine what misconduct shall constitute a failure to render honest and faithful service within the meaning of this act, but no soldier who has deserted at any time during the term of an enlistment shall be deemed to have served such term honestly and faithfully: *Provided also*, That the sums retained from the monthly pay of enlisted men in accordance with Sec. 1 of this act, and Secs. 1281 and 1282, Rev. Stat., shall be treated as deposits upon which interest shall be paid as provided in Secs. 1305, 1306, 1307 and 1308, Rev. Stat., the said sums to bear interest from the end of the year of the soldier's enlistment in which they shall have accrued.

Sec. 2. That enlistments shall continue to be made for five years as now provided by law: *Provided*, That at the end of 3 years from the date of his enlistment every soldier whose antecedent service has been faithful shall be entitled to receive a furlough for three months, and that in time of peace he shall, at the end of such furlough, be entitled to receive his discharge upon his own application: *Provided further*, That soldiers discharged under the provisions of this section shall not be entitled to the allowances provided in Sec. 1290, Rev. Stat.

Sec. 3. That U. S. marshals and their deputies, sheriffs and their deputies, constables and police officers of towns and cities are hereby authorized to apprehend, arrest and receive the surrender of any deserter from the Army for the purpose of delivering him to any person in the military service authorized to receive him.

Sec. 4. That in time of peace the President may, in his discretion and under such rules and upon such conditions as he shall prescribe, permit any enlisted man to purchase his discharge from the Army. The purchase money to be paid under this section shall be paid to a paymaster of the Army and be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of one or more of the current appropriations for the support of the Army, to be indicated by the Secretary of War, and be available for the payment of expenses incurred during the fiscal year in which the discharge is made.

Sec. 5. That the Army ration now provided by law shall be increased by the addition thereto of one pound of vegetables, the proportion to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

S. 3198, Mr. Stewart. To provide for the disposal of the abandoned military reservations in Wyoming Territory.

S. 3203, Mr. Moody. To give each regiment of cavalry two veterinary surgeons, and each regiment of artillery one veterinary surgeon, with the relative rank and allowances of lieutenant of cavalry, \$125 a month pay; veterinary surgeons to be graduates of recognized veterinary colleges and pass an examination.

S. 3208, Mr. Manderson. To amend Sec. 4787, Rev. Stat., so as to give soldiers requiring artificial limbs or artificial apparatus for resection a new one every three years.

S. 3228, Mr. Ingalls (by request). To grant additional bounty to the soldiers and sailors of the late war.

S. 3240, Mr. Plumb, and S. 3250, Mr. Ingalls (by request). To reduce the pay of minors enlisting in the Army. That with the contingent additions and retentions allowed all non-commissioned officers and soldiers military apprentices under 20 years of age shall receive as pay proper \$9 per month as first-grade apprentices, \$10 as second grade, \$11 as third grade, \$12 as fourth grade, and \$13 per month as fifth grade; and their number and grades shall be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall establish.

S. 3255, Mr. Dawes. Appropriates \$211,639.54 for the erection of a shop at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

S. 3257, Mr. Farwell. Granting a pension of \$2,000 per annum to Mary Crook, widow of George Crook, late a major-general in the U. S. Army.

H. R. 8285, Mr. Morrow. To provide for a subsistence detachment, U. S. Army, to consist of 120 commissary sergeants, 120 first-class privates, who shall be employed as post-bakers, and such number of second-class privates, who shall be employed as assistant bakers and laborers, not to exceed 275, as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine as necessary: *Provided*, That all the routine duty of the subsistence department and of post bakeries at military posts in the United States shall be performed by members of the subsistence detachment, and the detail or employment of other soldiers on extra duty, for such duty, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. That the pay of commissary sergeants shall be \$60 per month, the pay of post bakers (privates of the first class) shall be \$36 per month, and the pay of assistant bakers and laborers (privates of the second class) shall be \$19 per month, with the increase of pay for re-enlistment and con-

tinuous service allowed by law to other enlisted men of the Army.

Sec. 3. That the subsistence detachment shall be organized by the Secretary of War by the transfer to it of the commissary sergeants, U. S. Army, now in service or to be hereafter appointed according to existing law, and by the enlistment of, or transfer from the line of the Army, to it of such privates as are provided for by section one of this act.

H. R. 8458. Authorizing the purchase of 2,500 tents by the Secretary of War, for the use of the people driven from their homes in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana by the present floods.

H. R. 8525, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. To regulate the pay of minors enlisted in the Army. That minors under 20 years of age enlisted in the Army shall receive a pay proper, beside the contingent additions allowed all non-commissioned officers or soldiers, \$10 per month as first grade apprentices, \$11 per month as second grade apprentices, \$12 per month as third grade, and \$13 per month as fourth grade, and their number and grades shall be determined under such regulations as the Secretary of War shall establish.

H. R. 8548, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. That whenever an officer of the Navy shall have been retired, after completing 40 years of service or having attained the age of 62, as now provided by law, he shall receive the rank and pay of commodore: *Provided*, That he has served creditably a full term as chief of bureau in the Navy Department.

H. R. 8559, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. To credit Maj. G. C. Goodloe, paymaster, U. S. M. Corps, with \$3,893.31.

#### CONCLUSION OF THE McALLA INQUIRY.

THE McALLA Court of Inquiry has finished taking testimony and is preparing its report for transmission to Washington.

On Friday last testimony was taken in reference to the complaint of Chief Engineer Entwistle that he had been wrongfully charged by the commander with having disobeyed orders and of having violated his instructions. Mr. Menzies, for Commander McCalla, entered the same objection to the matter being heard by the court as he had in the case of Ensign Kline, arguing that the whole affair was already in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. The court overruled his objection. Commander McCalla being called, gave the particulars of his orders to the chief engineer to use fresh water in the boilers at all times except when the vessel was at sea, and stated that on Jan. 7 he sent an orderly to Mr. Entwistle to inquire if No. 3 was ready for use, and received word that the boiler contained salt water.

The chief engineer, Commander McCalla said, frequently interrupted him in talking, and finally said: "What's all this about, anyway? Am I to be treated like a pickpocket? This is outrageous?" The witness then sent for the executive officer, and directed him to suspend Mr. Entwistle for using disrespectful language and for disobeying orders. Mr. Entwistle was suspended, and an entry to that effect was made in the ship's log.

"Is it your custom," asked Lieut. Werlich, "to first privately reprimand an officer, and then report to the Navy Department afterward?"

"No sir, it is not," responded the commander. "In this case I intended simply to reprimand Mr. Entwistle, but his conduct in my cabin made it necessary for me to report him."

"Did you speak to him in your ordinary tones," continued the lieutenant.

"My tones, sir," responded the witness, "when in social conversation with the officers of my ship are different than when I talk to an officer upon official business."

The commander went on to say that Mr. Entwistle had on several previous occasions been insubordinate and impertinent. Asked if he had informed the chief engineer that he intended to refer to these derelictions in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, he said that he had not done so.

"Then you reported him without giving him an opportunity to answer all portions of the charges made against him?" observed Mr. Werlich.

"The report could have been sent back to him had he desired it," replied the commander, and afterward he volunteered the statement that he had referred to the other matters in order that the Secretary of the Navy might judge of the "characteristics" of the chief engineer.

Mr. Entwistle said that he had used salt water in the boiler to test a leak that had just been repaired, and used it because it was cheaper than fresh water. It was customary in such cases to use salt water. Besides, while at Lisbon he and Comdr. McCalla had agreed that salt water might be used. When he was summoned to the commander's cabin, he said, the commander was angry, talked loudly, and refused to listen to any explanation. The witness tried again and again to explain his reasons for using salt water, but the commander would not hear him. He said, "I do not care for your opinion, sir," and then the witness was provoked into using the language quoted. Other witnesses, including Asst. Engr. Bennett, testified that it was customary to use salt water in testing boiler repairs. Complaints were also heard from Coal Heaver Hobbs and Seamen Armstrong and Jelley concerning their alleged ill-treatment by officers of the *Enterprise*.

The court then threw out a drag net of investigation by inquiries as to whether any of the officers of the *Enterprise* were intoxicated on board ship, and whether the *Enterprise* was a happy and contented ship. Objections were raised by Mr. Menzies to the first inquiry until he was informed by the court that it was limited to proceedings on board the vessel.

Lieut. Ingersoll, on being questioned, said that he knew of cases where officers on the *Enterprise* had been under the influence of liquor. The first case he remembered—and of this an official report had been made—was at Fayal on the way abroad. Asst. Engr. Bennett and Naval Cadet Davis had at that place been intoxicated. Mr. Davis had since left the ship. Both offenders were reported and punished by Comdr. McCalla.

The second case the witness remembered was in February, 1889, when Lieut. Lemly was intoxicated. In December, 1889, at Lisbon, Lieut. Lemly was again intoxicated. At this point Mr. Menzies suggested that as this testimony was likely to interest Lieut. Lemly himself, it would be well to send for him. The suggestion was adopted. The witness then went on to say that on other occasions Lieut. Berryman, who was afterward Court-martialed and suspended, and Lieut. Werlich had been intoxicated,

Lieut. Ingersoll here interrupted himself to ask if he were required to testify as to what he knew absolutely or what he had been informed of. The court told him to tell only of such cases about which he personally knew or which came to his notice through official report, and he at once requested that all his testimony except that concerning Asst. Engr. Bennett and Cadet Davis be withdrawn. The other cases he knew, but neither personally nor officially. That is, he had not actually seen the officers intoxicated nor had he received an official report that they had been intoxicated.

Mr. Menzies again rose to ask if the question put to Mr. Ingersoll referred to occasional lapses from sobriety or to the habit of intemperance.

"Certainly not to habitual intoxication, sir," Admiral Kimberly replied; "it is taken for granted that a man so afflicted could not remain in the Navy."

Lieut. Lemly insisted that he be allowed to make a brief statement in relation to the charge of intoxication made against him, although the testimony had been withdrawn. He was allowed to do so.

"While we were at Villefranche," he said, "I went on board the *Lancaster* lying there to a reception given by her officers. While there I partook freely of punch, and, well, in truth, the hospitality extended proved too much for me. As far as a man can be a judge of his own condition under the circumstances, I know that I had taken too much punch. I waited until after all the guests had left the ship, and was urgently asked to stay and help drink up the rest of the punch. But all I wanted was to retire. And that is all, sir, there is to that occurrence."

"As to the assertion that I was intoxicated at Lisbon, I deny it absolutely. If Lieut. Ingersoll says that I was under the influence of liquor there simply because he had heard so, as I understood him to say, I think the testimony should not have been entertained by this court."

Mr. Lemly was informed that that testimony had been expunged from the record, but he retorted, "It's all very well to have it expunged from the records, but it hasn't been expunged from the newspapers."

The next day, Lieut. Ingersoll was the first witness called, and when he came in the room he was accompanied by Lieut. Lemly. Mr. Ingersoll said that he desired to make a statement to the court in the presence of Mr. Lemly, and, having obtained permission, he says:

"In the presence of Lieut. Lemly I want to make an explanation. I stated in my testimony yesterday that Lieut. Lemly was intoxicated while the *Enterprise* was at Lisbon. I had that impression then and I have had it since. But as I have learned that it was simply a question of opinion by two observers, and as Lieut. Lemly has in this court emphatically denied that he was under the influence of liquor at that place, I am convinced that I was mistaken, and I am very sorry that I made the statement. I regret it very much as an injustice to a brother officer in the Service. I make this statement of my own free will and without in any way having consulted with Mr. Lemly."

Mr. Lemly heard this apology with unmoved countenance and when it had been made, he asked permission to retire and did so.

In answer to the question whether he considered the *Enterprise* a happy and contented ship, Lieut. Ingersoll said: "Compared with other ships on which I have served, I do not think that the *Enterprise* was a happy or a contented ship. A large proportion of the crew was unhappy and discontented. This state of affairs I attribute to three reasons—first, the presence of an element of badness in the crew. There were about fifteen men among them who were bad, and they had an injurious effect on the rest of the crew, particularly the younger members of it. They were regardless of rules; they had no idea of naval regulations, and punishment had no effect upon them. Second, the personnel of the crew, made up as it was of men of six or seven nationalities. The majority of the men had no respect for the flag under which they sailed; they had no patriotism; they had no love for the ship, and they cared nothing for the success of the cruise. They worked only for the money the U. S. Government paid them, and they tried to do as little work as was possible for them to do."

"The third reason for this feeling of discontent I deem to be the nature of the service on which the ship was engaged. It was a hard and trying cruise on both officers and men. We made short and quick runs, and there were many such necessary reasons for discontent. There may have been other minor reasons of a personal nature which made the ship an unhappy one, but the three reasons I have enumerated I think were the principal reasons for that condition of things on board."

"Were the commander and his officers," read Lieut. Garst when Lieut. Ingersoll had concluded, "in accord as to the carrying out of the discipline of the service as required by the regulations?"

"They were," the witness responded. "I was loyal to my commander and the other officers were loyal to me. The discipline laid down by Comdr. McCalla was the only discipline known aboard the *Enterprise*."

"The commanding officer did not delegate his authority in punishing offenders to his subordinates, and punishment inflicted, of which complaint had been made, were by his orders. He knew of no one having been confined in the coal bunkers by order of Comdr. McCalla, nor of any instance in which a man was compelled to do extra duty on Sunday. The awards and punishments were made in a systematic manner. There was no discrimination, and if there were any exceptions in dealing out punishments, they were on the side of leniency." Lieut. Ingersoll further stated, in reply to questions, that the *Enterprise* "was an efficient ship. She was always ready to carry out any order in a proper manner. She was always ready to move on short notice. She made a good impression in foreign ports. Especial attention was paid to perfecting the crew in war drills, and she was the only ship in which he ever served in which the officers were required to be proficient in revolver practice. The ship was always ready for battle in spite of the fact that her crew was a bad one. The men were compelled to perfect themselves in drills that would prove useful in battle."

"As to tidiness, I can only say that I worked hard

to make her a credit to the Service. She was tidy except when she was coaling or when, for sanitary reasons, she could not be washed. She did an unusual amount of cruising—travelling something like 30,000 miles—and owing to her many short runs, it was hard to keep her clean. As compared to other ships with which we fell in—with the sole exception of her guns and batteries—she compared very favorably.

"In your opinion," asked Lieut. Garst, reading another question prepared by the court, "was a large proportion of the insubordinate members of the crew in the engineering department, and do you think that the chief engineer and his assistants were competent to control them?"

"I think," the witness replied, "that many of the bad men on board were under the chief engineer's charge, and to the best of my knowledge he and his assistants were competent to control them. I know of no neglect on their part."

The results obtained by the cruiser in her long voyage, Lieut. Ingersoll believed, were as good as, under the circumstances, could have been obtained. Punishments, he said, were never hastily imposed, and if any mistakes were made in imposing them they were due to errors of judgment rather than a desire to be cruel.

Lieut. Ingersoll further made a sweeping, specific denial of almost every charge against him. He was 42 years old, he said, had been in the Service for 26 years, had served in 15 different vessels, and until this investigation began had never been accused of violence, of using profane language, or of assault on a seaman. During the cruise of the *Enterprise*, he positively asserted, he had never done physical damage to any human being on board the ship, he had never used any of the profane epithets attributed to him—he had never used such expressions, any one of them, in the whole course of his life—and he had never punished a man during the cruise, except by order of Commander McCalla.

Lieut. Lemly said the *Enterprise* was essentially not a happy ship. He thought the officers were loyal to the commander. He could not say that they in all cases approved of his methods of carrying on the discipline of the ship. All other of the questions he answered practically as Lieut. Ingersoll had done, except the last one. He did not think the *Enterprise* a smart nor tidy man-of-war. At the beginning of the cruise the proper *esprit de corps* did exist, but towards its close that *esprit de corps* was entirely destroyed.

Lieut. Lemly's defence made a total denial of the accusations made against him.

Lieut. Werlich attributed the unhappiness among the officers and men mainly to the fact that the movements of the ship were kept a profound secret. The other questions he answered almost in the same manner as had the previous witnesses to whom they had been put.

Lieut. Mulligan said he had been happy and contented during the cruise. Other men on board, he said, had been unhappy, but he really didn't know why.

After some consideration as to what was meant by the proper *esprit de corps*, he finally testified that this did prevail on board.

The court will probably be occupied for another week in reviewing the testimony, which amounts to nearly a quarter of a million words, but they expect to be able to make their reports to the Department by April 5.

On Monday further testimony was taken in rebuttal of the charges of cruelty against the officers of the *Enterprise*.

The log books were produced, and it was found that they contained no entries about men having been gagged, confined in double irons, or put in straitjackets.

Commander McCalla waived his right to make a statement.

#### THE STEELE COURT-MARTIAL.

The trial of Lieut. M. F. Steele, 8th Cavalry, adjourned until after the funeral of Gen. Crook, resumed business March 24. Lieut. Steele testified substantially as heretofore published. He admitted striking Wild and swearing at him. He was very angry with Wild—more so than he had ever before been with a private soldier. Wild's manner was highly insubordinate and insolent.

Capt. Phelps, Lieut. Steele's troop commander, testified as to Steele's bearing toward the men under him. He said Wild was insolent and insubordinate and gave more trouble than any other man in the troop. The witness said he had never known, in 20 years' experience, a better officer of his age than Lieut. Steele.

Capt. H. F. Weeks, retired, formerly of the 8th Cavalry, testified to the good character and reputation of Lieut. Steele as a soldier and as a man. Letters highly commending Lieut. Steele were read from Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, and Col. Elmer Otis of the same regiment. Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Infantry, commanding at Fort Yates, testified that a report of the Steele-Wild fracas had been made to him both by Lieut. Steele and Pvt. Wild. Steele admitted having struck Wild in a moment of passion and that he regretted it.

"I told him 'you have yourself committed a very grave breach of discipline and a violation of the Regulations in striking a soldier. No officer who cannot control his own temper can expect to control other men.' Pvt. Wild then came in and asked me if Lieut. Steele had any right to call him a miserable deserter and strike him. I said he had not. Wild told me substantially the same story that Steele told me. I told Wild that the order he had refused to obey was a perfectly proper one, and that he was guilty of a grave breach of discipline. The next day Lieut. Steele came to me and asked me if Wild could not be tried by a Garrison Court, as the punishment he could receive there was much less than he might get from a General Court-martial."

"I consider Lieut. Steele one of the very best young officers of the Army. I once had to send a troop of cavalry to suppress an incipient outbreak among the Indians. I selected Lieut. Steele and the Indians were back on their reservation inside of 24 hours."

This ended the testimony in the case, and arguments were made by Lieut. Crowder, Steele's counsel, and Judge Advocate Murray, and the court then retired to arrive at the findings. The proceedings will then go to Maj.-Gen. Schofield for review.

## THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 33, H. Q. A., March 22, 1890.

The following order has been received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1890.

It is with great sorrow the Secretary of War announces to the Army the death of Major-General George Crook, U. S. A., which occurred this morning at Chicago, Ill.

He was born near Dayton, O., Sept. 23, 1820, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1848, from which he was graduated and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant, 4th Infantry, in 1852. He served with his regiment in California and Washington Territory from 1852 to 1861, and participated in the Indian wars of that part of the country, in which he was wounded by an arrow.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed colonel of the 36th Ohio Infantry and served in the campaigns in West Virginia, commanding a brigade in the action of Lewisburg, where he was wounded. In command of the 2d Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, he won distinction, and in command of the Department of West Virginia, from August, 1861, to February, 1863, he bore a very conspicuous part in Gen. Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. He commanded the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from March 26 to April 9, 1863. During his constant service in the war he distinguished himself in all of the many engagements in which he bore a part, evidenced by his promotion to brigadier general and major general of volunteers, and by the five brevets, from major to major general, conferred upon him.

After the close of the war he was successively in command of districts and departments in the West, and while commanding the Departments of Arizona and the Platte conquered the hostile Indians in campaigns without a parallel in Indian warfare. In May, 1888, having been appointed a major general, he was placed in command of the Division of the Missouri. Here his long and successful service ended March 21, 1890. His remains will be interred at Oakland, Md., at 10 A. M., Monday, March 24, 1890.

Gen. Crook was as truthful and sincere as he was fearless and brave, combining qualities admirably fitting him for the exacting duties in which he was so long engaged upon the frontier. He could treat with the Indians successfully, for their faith in his honesty in the council was as strong as their fear of his courage and sagacity in the field. A true soldier, a good citizen, faithful to duty, upright of purpose, considerate to his inferiors, simple and modest in his demeanor toward all, his life and example may well be commended to all young men, and especially those of the Army in which he so honorably served.

The flag will be placed at half staff at all military posts and stations, and 13 minute guns will be fired on the day after the receipt of this order, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

#### NOMINATIONS—MARCH 24, 1890.

##### Pay Department.

Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster General with rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 15, vice Smith, appointed Paymaster-General.

##### Second Cavalry—March 26.

1st Lieut. Edward J. McClelland, to be captain, March 24, vice Gregg, retired from active service.  
3d Lieut. Francis G. Lewis, Jr., to be 1st lieutenant, March 24, vice McClelland, promoted.

##### Fourth Cavalry.

Major Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 25, vice Forsyth, retired.

##### Tenth Cavalry.

Capt. Stevens T. Norvell, to be major, March 25, vice Mills, promoted from the 10th Cavalry.  
1st Lieut. Levi P. Hunt, to be captain, March 25, vice Norvell, promoted.  
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Smith, to be 1st lieutenant, March 25, vice Hunt, promoted.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., March 20, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 145 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

145. When an enlisted man is unfit for military service because of wounds or disease, his immediate commanding officer will prepare and forward, through his post or regimental commander, to the headquarters of the department or army in the field, a statement of the case, in duplicate, to which will be attached the certificates of the senior surgeon present, explaining the nature and extent of the disability. Blank forms for this purpose will be furnished by the Adjutant General.

In cases where discharge on account of physical disability is not imperatively demanded, and where there is reason to believe that benefit would result to the soldier from a change of surroundings, medical directors of departments will request the department commander to transfer the soldier to the military hospital nearest to department headquarters, in order to the determination of the case, and that, if necessary, the personal observation of the medical director may be extended to it.

When permanent benefit may be expected from a change of climate, the papers in the case will be forwarded, with recommendation as to locality, etc., through military channels, for the action of the Major General Commanding.

Before taking final action upon certificates of disability in cases likely to be benefited by treatment in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the formal application required by the regulations for admission thereto will be made.

A record of the cases transferred under the foregoing, with a report of the results, will be forwarded to the Surgeon General at the end of each calendar year.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., March 21, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 1099 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

1099. At the headquarters of a geographical division or department there will be placed, in addition to the office

rooms prescribed in the table, such number of rooms, not to exceed eight, with a heating stove for each, as may be necessary for the clerks of the several staff corps there represented (the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments excepted), which will be assigned by the chief quartermaster, under the direction of the commanding officer. Rooms for headquarters or other public offices will not be hired without the written sanction of the Secretary of War, and no leases for such purposes will be effective until approved by his authority.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., March 25, 1890.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 25, 1890.

By direction of the President Major General John M. Schofield is assigned, temporarily, to the command of the Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Washington, District of Columbia.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

The assistant adjutant general of the division will forward to the Headquarters of the Army all papers requiring the action of the division commander.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Adjutant-General.

#### CIRCULAR, DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 24, 1890.

The following instructions of the Major General Commanding the Army, relating to the records of heavy artillery target practice, contained in letter from the Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., dated March 21, 1890, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In addition to the records already prescribed in orders from these headquarters, the commanding officer of each battery of heavy artillery which during the practice season just passed, has completed practice with the 8 inch M. L. R., and the 15 inch S. R. gun (or with either) will forward without delay, for the information of the Major General Commanding, the following data in connection with the record made with either or both of these guns:

A vertical plane, twenty feet in height above the surface of the water, will be assumed passing through the centre of the target and perpendicular to the line of fire. The point at which each shot which passed beyond the target, pierced this plane, (if at all) will be calculated and recorded as indicated in the form herewith.

The foregoing data together with copies of the record of target practice made by each battery with the above mentioned guns will be forwarded as soon as practicable to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The necessary blank will be furnished at an early date from these headquarters.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-General.

#### MEM., DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC, March 24, 1890.

The following, in advance of formal orders, announcing the new stations of troops under general orders No. 22, current series, A. G. O., is published for the information of all concerned:

##### FIRST ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, junior major, light battery K (Dillenbach's), batteries A (Andrus's), G (Ingalls's), and I (Shaw's), to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

The lieutenant-colonel and batteries C (Hubbell's), D (Russell's), and L (MacMurray's), to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Second major and batteries B (Merrill's), H (Cotton's), and M (Darling's), to Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

##### FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Headquarters, senior major and light batteries D (Kinzie's), and F (Brinkley's), and batteries B (Zalinski's), C (Morris's), K (Brewerton's), and M (Day's), to the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

The lieutenant-colonel and batteries A (Beck's), and I (Crabb's), to Alcatraz Island, Cal.  
Battery H (Fessenden's), to Fort Mason, Cal.

The junior major and batteries E (Vogdes's) and L (Roberts's), to Fort Canby, Washington.

##### FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Companies A (Brinkerhoff's) and G (Burnham's), to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.  
Company D (Stafford's) to Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
Company K (Hart's) to Jackson Barracks, La.

##### NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Headquarters and companies A (Vernou's), G (Bradford's), H (Halt's), and I (Liscum's), to Fort Wayne, Mich.  
The major and companies F (Remington's) and K (Towle's), to Fort Porter, N. Y.

Companies B (Leeffe's), and E (Vance's), to Fort Brady, Mich.

Companies C (Witberell's), and D (Smith's), to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Incidental to these movements will be the transfer of batteries K (Calef's), and M (Ramsey's), 3d Artillery, from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Howard:

W. D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt.-General.

#### CH. 6, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 21, 1890.

Publishes extract from Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, with reference to the Cherokee strip, or outlet, and says: "All officers and military agents of the Government will hereafter in ejecting intruders from the strip make a careful record of the names and former residences of these intruders, verifying the reports in such manner as to be assured of the identity of the parties, and forward the same to these headquarters in order that the law in the concluding clause of the above extract, against such persons may be rigidly enforced."

#### STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

##### General Officers.

The Department Commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and return, on public business (S. O. 35, March 22, Dept. M.)

##### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Major C. W. Foster, Chief Q. M., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and return, on public business (S. O. 35, March 22, Dept. M.)

Major James W. Scully, Q. M., will proceed to the national cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn., upon official business (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Major James H. Lord, Q. M., Governor's Island, N. Y., being about to avail himself of a leave for one month, and twenty days, on surgeon's certificate, Col. Charles H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., will take charge of his (Major Lord's) office during the period of his absence (S. O. 63, March 25, Div. A.)

The C. O. Dept. of the Platte will grant a furlough for six months, to take effect Aug. 1, to Comy. Sgt.

Rudolph Wolfer, Fort D. A. Russell (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

The superintendent Military Academy will grant a furlough for six months to Comy. Sergt. George S. Barker (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Pay Department.

The extension of leave granted Major James R. Roohe, paymr., is further extended five days (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Troops in Div. of the Atlantic will be paid as follows on muster of March 31: Col. Rodney Smith, A. P. M. G.—Governor's Island and Forts Porter and Niagara; Major Geo. E. Glenn, paymr.—Davids Island and Frankford Arsenal; Major Asa B. Carey, paymr.—Forts Wood, Wadsworth and Hamilton and West Point; Major Geo. W. Baird, paymr.—Fort Warren and Watertown Arsenal; Major Francis S. Dodge, paymr.—Fort Columbus, Willets Point, Fort Schuyler and Sandy Hook; Major John S. Witber, paymr.—Allegheny Arsenal, Columbus Bks. and Newport Bks.; Major W. H. Comegys, paymr.—Fort McPherson (S. O. 69, March 26, Div. A.)

#### Medical Department.

Capt. C. N. B. Macauley, asst. surg., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Col., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 32, March 17, Dept. M.)

A. A. Surg. F. W. P. Butler is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Elliott and will return to Fort Supply (S. O. 32, March 17, Dept. M.)

Capt. J. Van R. Hoff, asst. surg., Fort Riley, will repair to Fort Leavenworth and report to Major Charles Stuart, surg., president board of medical officers, for the purpose of explaining certain points in his system of litter drill for members of the Hospital Corps (S. O. 33, March 18, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. M. E. Taylor, asst. surg. (S. O. 26, March 18, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of 15 days, is granted 1st Lieut. N. S. Jarvis, asst. surg. (S. O. 34, March 20, Dept. M.)

Authority is granted for the admission of Capt. Marcus E. Taylor, asst. surg., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment (S. O., March 21, A. G. O.)

Capt. H. O. Perley, asst. surg., is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.)

Hospl. Steward Matthias Waleries, having performed the duties assigned him in orders, Fort D. A. Russell, will return to that station (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Henry Muller, Fort Ringgold, Tex., will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Francis W. Dumoulin, Fort Robinson, will proceed to Fort Ringgold for duty (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Edward Maguire, C. E., will turn over his present duties, temporarily, to Major Charles W. Raymond, C. E., and will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Major Amos Stickney, C. E., of the works in his charge. Major Stickney will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., and relieve Capt. Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., of the works in his charge. Capt. Mahan will report by letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the fourth lighthouse district, relieving Maj. Chas. W. Raymond, C. E., of his temporary charge of that district (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E., N. Y. City, will proceed to St. Louis and report to Lieut.-Col. Chas. R. Suter, C. E., president of the Missouri River Commission, for duty as secretary and disbursing officer of the Missouri River Commission (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect April 14, is granted Col. Orlando M. Poe, C. E. (S. O. 13, March 22, C. E.)

Capt. John G. Butler, O. D., will proceed to the works of the King Powder Company in Warren County, O., on public business (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., will proceed from Governor's Island to the Benham Motor Works, Providence, R. I.; the West Point Foundry; the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's Works, Trenton, and the Spiral Tube Company's and the Meade Machine Company's Works, Detroit, Mich., on public business (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ira McNutt, O. D., will repair to Washington and report to Chief of Ordnance on official business (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

#### Signal Corps.

Sergt. Louis F. Passalacqua will proceed from Whipple Bks. to San Antonio and assume charge of that station. Sergt. John McGlone will proceed from San Antonio to Whipple Bks. and report for duty to 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, signal officer (S. O. 42, March 22, Sig. Office.)

#### Chaplains.

The following changes of stations of Post Chaplains are ordered: George W. Simpson, from Fort Brown to Alcatraz Island; George W. Dunbar, from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Bridger; Geo. Robinson, from San Antonio to Fort Davis; John B. McCleery, from the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Assiniboine; Orville J. Nave, from Fort Omaha to Fort Niobrara; Sherman M. Merrill, from Fort Clark to Fort Reno; John D. Parker, from Fort Riley to Fort Robinson; Thos. W. Barry, from Fort Sidney to Fort Sully; Wm. H. Scott, from Benicia Bks. to Fort Du Chene; Joseph A. Potter, from San Diego Bks. to Fort Clark; Brant C. Hammond, from Fort Douglas to Fort Apache; Wm. H. Pearson, from Alcatraz Island to Fort Shaw; John F. Dolphin, from Fort Snelling to Fort Yates. The chaplains thus transferred will join their new stations by June 1, 1890 (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months is granted Post Chaplain Brant C. Hammond (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service March 24, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain Stephen G. Dodd, is announced (S. C., March 24, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service March 23, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain James A. M. La Tourrette, is announced (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 68 as relates to the post chaplain stationed at Fort Leavenworth is amended to read: Chaplain Henry Swift is relieved from duty at the

post of Fort Leavenworth and assigned to duty at the Military Prison at that place, to take effect on or before June 1 (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

#### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

#### 1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Post Orders 2, Camp Sheridan, directing 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, Post Q. M., to proceed to Livingston, Mont., to arrange to purchase hay in open market because of the failure of the hay contractor to furnish as required, is approved (S. O. 31, March 16, D. Dak.)

Capt. Moses Harris, recruiting officer, Milwaukee, will proceed, without delay, to Brownstown, Wis., and establish a temporary rendezvous (S. O. 50, March 17, Rec. Ser.)

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdqs., B. E. H. I. L. and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. H. T. Allen is relieved from duty at the Military Academy on the arrival of Lieut. S. D. Sturges, 1st Art. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Thomas H. Gregg, having been found by a Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service March 24, 1890 (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., and H. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, C, G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Troop H will march to San Antonio from Fort McIntosh for practice on the rifle range. The troop are due about April 1.

#### 4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdqs., E. and G. Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M. Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; L, San Carlos, Ariz.

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, having been found by a Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the Service, is retired from active service March 25 (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

#### 5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdqs., B, C, G. and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop will repair to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, F, H, I, and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Corpl. Willard M. Burleson, Troop G, will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report for examination for promotion to 2d lieutenant (S. O. 29, March 17, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Henry P. Perrine will report in person to Col. William D. Whipple, A. A. G., president Army Retiring Board, Governor's Island, for examination by the Board (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is still further extended to April 1, 1890, on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

#### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M. Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Col. Forsyth has detailed a regimental recruiting party for Kansas, consisting of 2d Lieut. T. Q. Donaldson, Sergt. White, Troop A; Sergt. Waller, Troop M, and Sergt. Rathgeber, Troop L. The detail will visit the principal towns of the State and enlist new men for the 7th Cavalry only.

#### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, I, and M. Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. Keoch, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Capt. James M. Ropes, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retiring Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, having been notified that his presence before the G. C.-M. in Chicago is no longer required, will return to Fort Yates (S. O. 24, March 25, Div. M.)

Capt. F. E. Phelps and 1st Lieut. E. H. Crowder will, when notified that their presence is no longer required before the G. C.-M. at Chicago, return to Fort Yates (S. O. 24, March 25, Div. M.)

#### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqs., A, B, E, and H. Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

2d Lieut. F. J. Koester is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Grant, relieving 2d Lieut. W. S. Wood (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Ariz.)

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; G and M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. A. H. Merrill (S. O. 23, March 10, D. Columbia.)

The action of Capt. Henry W. Hubbell while on detached service, in proceeding from Tulead to Fort Bidwell, and from Fort Bidwell to Tulead, is approved (S. O. 20, March 17, D. Cal.)

2d Lieut. Fremont P. Peck is detailed as member of Board of Officers, vice 1st Lieut. James E. Runnels, relieved (S. O. 21, March 10, D. Cal.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. James E. Runnels (S. O. 18, March 20, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturges will report to the Supt. Military Academy for duty (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. John A. Darling is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.)

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdqs., C, G. and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Prohle, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck is extended six months (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K. and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston will inspect one horse at Fort McHenry, Md., for which 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.)

Leave until further orders, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly (S. O., March 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence about April 1, is granted 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 69, March 26, Div. A.)

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdqs., C, D, K. and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; J, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; E and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

Light battery.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer is further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to commence about April 6, is granted 1st Lieut. Leverett H. Walker, Fort McPherson (S. O. 67, March 24, Div. A.)

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery.

Col. Alexander Piper will inspect Q. M. stores, C. and E., and ord. stores at Fort Hamilton, for which the C. O. Light Bat. F is responsible (S. O. 65, March 21, Div. A.)

Leave from April 5 to May 1 is granted 2d Lieut. Wilmot E. Ellis, Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 67, March 24, Div. A.)

Capt. J. R. Brincklé will inspect C. and G. E. at Fort Hamilton, for which 1st Lieut. William H. Coffin, Adj., is responsible (S. O. 68, March 25, Div. A.)

7,000 lbs. mammoth powder will be sent from Fort Delaware to Fort Wadsworth to 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, A. O. O. (S. O. 69, March 26, Div. A.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdqs., A, D, E, G, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, S. D.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. P. French is further extended fifteen days (S. O., March 24, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for twenty days is granted Sergt. Joseph Moore, Band, Fort Snelling (S. O. 31, March 15, D. Dak.)

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdqs., B and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Corpl. W. M. Claus, Co. F, 5th Inf., who died March 11 at Fort McIntosh, was buried with military honors. He was much beloved by his comrades, who have passed suitable resolutions expressive of their attachment and sympathy with the widow and relatives.

#### 6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; H, Ft. Gibson, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Morton is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at the Florida State Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., and will report to the Supt. Recruiting Service, New York City, for duty in connection with the Recruiting Service until Oct. 1, 1891 (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Charles Byrne is relieved from duty at Hdqs. Dept. of Missouri as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of the Dept., and will report for duty with his company (S. O. 35, March 22, Dept. M.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, and G, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; M, Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Sergt. Francis Kidd, Co. I, will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., and report for treatment in hospital (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Ariz.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

Sergt. Robert Levering, Co. K, Oklahoma, having satisfactorily explained that his true name is Elmer E. Tolbert, he will be borne under the latter name on all rolls, returns, etc., of his command (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lorenzo P. Davison, Willets Point, is extended twenty-one days (S. O., March 21, H. Q. A.)

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Bush will inspect clothing and equipment at Madison Barracks, for which the C. O. Co. D is responsible (S. O. 69, March 26, Div. A.)

Sergt. Carroll D. Harn, Co. K, will be discharged the Service of the U. S. (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John M. Norvell is still further extended three months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.)

Col. E. F. Townsend will, when notified that his presence is no longer required before the G. C.-M. at Chicago, return to Fort Yates (S. O. 24, March 25, Div. M.)

Sergt. Frank Kilohrist, Co. D, Fort Sully, for drunkenness on guard, has been reduced, mulcted.

100, and relegated to the post guardhouse for one month.

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**  
Hdqs. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. and K. Vancouver Bn., Wash., A. Ft. Townsend, Wash., I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**  
Hdqs. B. D. E. G. H. and I. Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. C. F. and K. Ft. Du Chene, Utah.

2d Lieut. Charles P. George is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Du Chene (S. O. 20, March 18, D. Platte.)

**15th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.**  
Hdqs. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Capt. William A. Miller, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Retraining Board, the extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**  
Hdqs. F. G. H. and I. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Lea Feibiger, R. Q. M., is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. James E. Normoyle will proceed to Fort Mackinac and report for temporary G. C. M. duty, upon completion of which he will return to Fort Brady (S. O. 68, March 25, Div. A.)

**24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.**  
Hdqs. A. D. and F. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C. E. and H. Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B. G. and K. San Carlos, Ariz.; I. Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Co. K (Morgan's) will proceed from Fort Grant to San Carlos and take station (S. O. 27, March 11, D. Ariz.)

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**  
Hdqs. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Missoula, Mont.; B. C. E. and F. Ft. Shaw, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.

(For Late Army Orders see page 584.)

**Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending March 22, 1890.**  
CASUALTIES.

Major-General George Crook, died March 21, 1890, at Chicago, Illinois.

Captain John Carland (retired), died February 24, 1890, at Frankfort, Michigan.

2d Lieutenant George D. De Shon, 23d Infantry, resigned March 21, 1890.

#### Military Academy.

Leave on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Andrew M. Puch, 4th Class, until Aug. 30, 1890, when he will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to determine whether he is physically qualified to continue with the Corps of Cadets (S. O. March 22, H. Q. A.)

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At San Antonio, Tex., March 17. Detail: Major Louis T. Morris, Capt. John B. Johnson, Edgar Z. Steever, and Bainbridge Reynolds, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. John E. Myers, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Ripley, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art.; and 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Robbins, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Tex.)

At Fort Ringgold, Tex., March 22. Detail: Major Edward C. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Capt. William Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry Romero, and 1st Lieut. Charles A. Churchill, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, and John W. Heard, and 2d Lieut. Charles N. Clinch, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. George P. Borden, 5th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Tex.)

At Fort Bliss, Tex., March 19. Detail: Col. Nathan W. Osborne, Capt. Ezra P. Ewers and Mason Carter, 5th Inf.; Capt. Daniel M. Appel, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller and Thomas M. DeFeza, and 2d Lieut. Fred C. Kimball, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Asst. Surg., J.-A. (S. O. 19, March 13, D. Tex.)

At Fort Missoula, Mont., March 24. Detail: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn and Henry P. Ritzius, 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, George Andrews, Asst. Surg., and John McMartin, 2d Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire and Charles G. French, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James O. Green, 25th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 15, D. Mont.)

At Fort Yates, N. D., March 24. Detail: Capt. Hugh G. Brown and David J. Craigie, 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood and Charles W. Abbott, Jr., Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer and David J. Baker, Jr., 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 31, March 15, D. Dak.)

At Fort Wingate, N. M., March 24. Detail: Capt. William M. Wallace, John B. Kerr, and William Stanton, and 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Alonzo Gray, Robert L. Howze, and Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 29, March 17, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., March 26. Detail: Major Samuel Owenshine, Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards and James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 67, March 24, Div. A.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 27. Detail: Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art.; Capt. John L. Tiernon and 1st Lieut. Charles Humphreys, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Walter N. P. Darrow, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 68, March 25, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., March 28. Detail: Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th Art.; Capt. John J. Cochran, Asst. Surg.; Capt. George Mitchell and 1st Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley and 2d Lieut. F. W. Wilcox, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Wirt Robinson, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 69, March 26, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will meet at Los Angeles, Cal., March 17, to fix responsibility for alleged damaged condition of one station heliograph. Detail: Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Gray and 2d Lieut. John A. Perry, 10th Inf. (S. O. 28, March 14, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Benicia Barracks, Cal., March 18, to appraise the buildings of the post trader. Detail: Lieut.-Col. George H. Burton, I. G.; Capt. Charles A. Booth, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf. (S. O. 19, March 15, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers will meet in San Francisco, Cal., March 20, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Julia Garschke Ord, 1st Inf., for appointment as a commissioned officer. Detail: Capt. William E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. James E. Runcie, 1st Art. (S. O. 20, March 17, D. Cal.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. Edwin C. Mason, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, 12th Inf., A. I. G., and Capt.

Francis B. Jones, A. Q. M., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 19, to appraise the post trader's building. 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, 3d Inf., is appointed recorder of the Board (S. O. 32, March 17, D. Dak.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav. (the only officer available), is instituted at Camp Sheridan, Wyo., March 24, to ascertain the shortage of mineral oil (S. O. 32, March 17, D. Dak.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., March 22, for the examination of Corp. Willard M. Burleson, Troop G, 6th Cav., recommended for promotion to 2d lieutenant. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall, 6th Inf., A. I. G.; Major David Perry, 6th Cav.; Major Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg.; Capt. William M. Wallace, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, Asst. Surg., 6th Cav. (S. O. 20, March 17, D. Ariz.)

#### Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Sergt. Henry Coffman, Mounted Service, U. S. A., March 21. Commissary Sergt. Charles Raab, March 22, 1890.

**Funeral of General Crook.**—The following officers will proceed to Oakland, Md., on official business: Lieut.-Col. Samuel Breck, Asst. Adjutant General; Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav.; Capt. Geo. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. B. Schofield, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp (S. O., H. Q. A., March 22.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL J. C. KELTON issues, under date of March 19, a very handy table showing the stations of the U. S. Army, by companies, and also the several posts and the troops stationed at each.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Dept. of Arizona.—Col. B. H. Grierson.

Residents of Southern Arizona have sent a memorial to Washington suggesting that if a change of residence is imperative for Geronimo, the Apache chief and his band, that the Indians be taken to New England, where there is plenty of vacant land and high hills for their exercise and diversion.

The 76 disaffected Apaches, including 21 bucks, arrived at Fort Union, N. M., March 24 from San Carlos, escorted by Co. E, 24th Inf. It is understood that these Indians are to remain in confinement until their relatives, now on the war path in Sonora, under "The Kid," surrender. The party with "The Kid" numbers seven bucks, and is the same party that murdered the two sheriffs last autumn while they were being taken to Yuma for confinement in the penitentiary. The renegades will probably surrender when they are so impeded by lead that they will not be able to do any more mischief. "The Kid" is about 30 years old, tall, slight and very handsome, and one of the brightest Apaches of the San Carlos reservation. He was at one time 1st sergeant of the company of Apaches, commanded by Mr. Darr, formerly lieutenant of the 12th U. S. Infantry.

##### Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

The boomers in the Indian Territory have kept General Merritt's troops pretty busy this week. A despatch from Hennessey says: "Troop K, 5th Cavalry, under the command of Captain A. E. Woodson, arrived March 20, after a very eventful ride through the Strip. The early morning ride was quiet enough, but as soon as the troops got into the Strip the signs of invaders were to be seen on every hand, and the captain ordered a sharp lookout to be kept on every side for boomer camps or cabins. The instructions were that every one should be treated firmly but gently. About noon the command came upon a man who had erected a cabin and was ploughing a small patch of ground. As soon as he saw the soldiers he grasped his gun, ran to the house and barred the door. When the troops arrived he bade them defiance and told them that he intended to remain 'in spite of all the soldiers out or in.' Capt. Woodson dismounted his troops and told them to prepare for dinner. They went into camp and lighted their fires, apparently as unconcerned as if there was not a boomer in sight. In about half an hour the door opened and the squatter came out. He was told that he must get off the Strip at once and was handed a copy of the proclamation and told that his remaining would jeopardize his future right to the claim. He said he had been done out of his land in Oklahoma by jumpers and he was going to have a farm in the Strip or some one would suffer. Finally he left."

##### Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

A Fort Custer despatch says: "Major Wyman, agent of the Crow Indians, has been directed not to use force in securing Indian children for the Carlisle School. The receipt of this order occasioned great rejoicing among the friends of the Indians, especially the soldiers, who like the Crows."

##### Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Howard.

A Washington despatch says: The proposition to remove Geronimo and his followers from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Fort Sill, I. T., is arousing strong opposition from the Mexican authorities. The correspondence shows, according to the *Two Republics*, that Minister Romero has no faith in the peaceful professions of the Indians, and says that Mexico cannot look with indifference upon their return to a place so near the frontier.

Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, the chairman of the House Indian Committee, says the joint resolution sending the Indians to Fort Sill will find no favor in his committee. Under no circumstances, Mr. Perkins says, will the Indians be permitted to cross the Mississippi River.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

**The Kansas City Times says:**  
Some sneak thief attempted to enter the residence of Chaplain McClary, March 19. The family was awakened by the noise and ran the thief off.

The Rev. B. F. Watson, of Wichita, was a visitor March 19. Lieut. Wright, 2d Inf., has been confined to his room for some days on account of illness.

Lieut. Smoke, 18th Inf., accompanied by ladies, visited the various shops of the prison March 19 under the guidance of Lieut. Evans.

Asst. Surg. J. Van B. Hoff, post surgeon, Fort Riley, is here for the purpose of explaining to the Medical Board certain points in his system of litter drill for members of the hospital corps.

#### DEATH OF GENERAL CROOK.

The death of Major-General George Crook, which we reported last week, was, it appears, caused by heart failure, coupled with chronic gastric catarrh.

It was the General's habit every morning immediately upon rising to take a cold bath, after which he took a short period of exercise with the dumb bells. This morning he arose a few minutes before 7 o'clock, took his bath and was using the dumb bells when the fatal attack came. He must have known that the symptoms were prophetic of death, for with his remaining strength he shouted for his wife, who was in the adjoining room. Mrs. Crook, who had been fearful of something of the kind, ran to his assistance, but she saw at once that he was near death. He was lying all but unconscious on the floor, breathing with difficulty, his face deadly pale.

Mrs. Crook screamed and Dr. Hurlbut, the house physician, came hastily in, but he saw that the gallant old soldier was already in *articulo mortis*. The General was removed to the bed, and in a few moments, without having regained consciousness, expired. Major Ely McClellan, the surgeon on duty at headquarters, arrived shortly after, but the only duty he was called upon to perform was that of breaking the news to Mrs. Crook, who at once became greatly prostrated. General Williams, of General Crook's staff, was notified, and he communicated the facts to the Secretary of War by telegraph.

After lying in State at the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago, the body was removed to the cars by an escort composed as follows: Battalion of police; 1st Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; catafalque; family and staff of the General, Army officers; 2d Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; 4th Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard; Battery D, Illinois National Guard; Loyal Legion; Grand Army of the Republic.

From Chicago it was transferred to Oakland, Md., where the funeral party were met by Gen. Schofield, the Secretary of War, Representatives and Senators from Ohio. The funeral was private. Following is the list of honorary pall-bearers: Col. Jas. F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Dept.; John Collins, of Omaha; Gen. Sooyomith, Potter Palmer, ex-President R. B. Hayes, Marshall Field, W. C. D. Grannis; Wirt Dexter, Col. J. B. Sexton, Judge R. S. Tutbill, Mayor D. C. Cregier, John B. Drake, Gen. M. R. Moran, Substantive Dept., U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. Williams, Asst. Adj. Gen.; P. E. Studebaker, J. Frank Lawrence, Geo. Dunlap, Judge W. Q. Gresham, John B. Carson, Gen. W. E. Strong, John M. Clark, W. Penn Nixon, H. J. Macfarland and C. D. Roys.

#### ORD. DEPT. IN ORDER OF RETIREMENT.

Gen. Benét, Jan. 22, 1891.	Capt. Smith, Dec. 28, 1907.
Capt. Morgan, May 8, 1885.	Capt. Greer, Nov. 4, 1908.
Capt. Grenah, Feb. 2, 1888.	Capt. Lytle, Jan. 21, 1909.
Lt.-Col. Flagler, June 24, 1890.	Capt. Heath, June 13, 1900.
Capt. Rexford, Sept. 15, 1890.	Capt. Whipple, Sept. 28, 1910.
Col. Whittemore, Mar. 5, 1900.	Capt. Russell, Dec. 24, 1910.
Col. Baylor, May 4, 1901.	Capt. Taylor, Aug. 31, 1911.
Col. Buffington, Nov. 22, 1901.	Capt. Metcalfe, Oct. 29, 1911.
Lt.-Col. Parker, July 1, 1902.	Capt. Rockwell, Sept. 6, 1912.
Major Babbitt, Feb. 18, 1903.	Capt. Lyon, Jan. 5, 1913.
Lt. Col. Farley, March 2, 1903.	Capt. Morris, May 6, 1913.
Capt. Varney, April 5, 1903.	Capt. Ayres, Aug. 24, 1913.
Capt. Bryant, June 3, 1903.	Capt. Baker, Oct. 29, 1913.
Major Reilly, Aug. 2, 1903.	Capt. MacNutt, July 25, 1914.
Capt. Clifford, Sept. 10, 1903.	Capt. Blunt, Sept. 29, 1914.
Capt. McNally, Oct. 18, 1903.	Capt. Birnie, April 5, 1915.
Major Kress, Nov. 4, 1903.	Lt. Clark, April 29, 1915.
Major Arnold, March 20, 1904.	Lt. Bruff, Oct. 14, 1915.
Major Mary, April 21, 1904.	Lt. Gordon, May 7, 1917.
Lt.-Col. Mordecai, June 30, 1904.	Capt. Mitcham, July 25, 1917.
Maj. McGinness, Sept. 17, 1904.	Lt. Borup, June 18, 1918.
Capt. Dutton, May 15, 1905.	Lt. Crozier, Feb. 19, 1919.
Major Comly, May 31, 1905.	Lt. Hobbs, April 16, 1919.
Capt. Butler, Jan. 23, 1906.	Lt. Gibson, June 20, 1920.
Major McKee, March 29, 1906.	Lt. Howard, Nov. 6, 1920.
Capt. Puma, Nov. 12, 1906.	Lt. Stuart, June 4, 1921.
Capt. Shaler, May 23, 1907.	Lt. Benét, July 16, 1921.
Major Michas, Aug. 3, 1907.	Lt. Lusk, Feb. 8, 1925.
Major Phipps, Aug. 9, 1907.	Lt. Babbitt, July 26, 1925.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 25, 1890.  
The phonographic exhibition given in the Library last Tuesday evening by Lieut. Brown, assisted by Lieut. Brooks, was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number present. The imitations of a dog and cat fighting, sawing wood, baby crying were excellent, especially the last. Drills have been held in the area of barracks on every pleasant afternoon since March 15. (Such afternoons have been few in number.) On Monday afternoon the drill took place on the cavalry plain for the first time this season. It was followed by dress parade.

Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Art., has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d Cav., who will leave the post on the arrival of the first named officer, probably in about ten days.

Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., made a brief visit to the Point recently.

Dr. Carter, Dr. Kneeder's successor, has not yet arrived. His former station was in Arizona.

Mrs. and Miss Metcalfe have gone to Fortress Monroe for a few weeks.

Mrs. Postlethwaite is expected to return shortly from a Southern trip.

Gloomy weather, with genuine March winds, prevails at present.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance, on March 24.

Senators Hawley, of Connecticut, and Gray, of Delaware, have been designated by the Vice President as members of the Board of Visitors to attend the annual examination at West Point. The members on the part of the House have not yet been announced.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT CUSTER, MONTANA.

On Thursday, March 13, the officers at Fort Custer gave a most amusing entertainment, entitled "Romeo and Juliet," a travesty. Most of it being set to music, and to modern and familiar airs, it was all the more enjoyable as something quite new here. Lieut. Lounsbauer acted as manager, as he has done for other plays here, and too much cannot be said for his skill and tact in keeping harmony while conducting so difficult a piece of business as a theatrical performance in a garrison.

Lieut. Wainwright's voice in singing his part of Romeo was particularly good, and in the duets with Mercutio (Mr. Brislin), both sounded very well indeed.

Lieut. Robertson's very graceful acting and pleasant singing as Capulet was extremely well received, and also as Friar Lawrence, which part he also sustained.

Lieut. Galbraith as Tybalt carried off the honors for good

looks, a Shakespearean costume being so well adapted to show all the fine points of his physique, and his acting was certainly in accordance with his appearance.

The low-born apothecary was portrayed by Lieut. Leonbauer in a way that made the audience scream with laughter.

The lovely Juliet (Lieut. Barber) was very sweet and kittenish, though the skirt of her pretty blue dress would get in the way, and her fan was used more like a sabre at a "present" than a Spanish woman would have used it.

The discreet nurse was well rendered by Mr. Percy Arnold. The chorus was supplied by the enlisted men of the 1st Cavalry. After the conclusion of the play the "merrie company" assembled at the quarters of Lieut. Walnwright, where a little supper was served for them.

H. A. B.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT MCKINNEY, WYOMING.

THE weather now indicates an early spring. The return of Lieutenant Powell from school at Fort Leavenworth is expected daily. We have now a bowling alley and part of a gymnasium, and work is going on to complete it all. The engagement of Miss Benton to Doctor Suter, both at this post, has been announced. The paymaster has come and gone. Mr. Elliott, of Buffalo, a brother of Lieut. Elliott, 4th Cavalry, has gone to Washington, in the interest of the Territory.

#### SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

##### THE Express says:

Ord. Sergt. Pefer Toole died March 16 at the post hospital. Many expressions of regret over the loss of their comrade is heard on all sides from the soldiers at the garrison.

Surz.-Gen. Moore, accompanied by Gen. Smith, Col. Bailey, and Maj. Helzmann, of the Medical Department, visited the barracks of Troop E, 3d Cav., March 17.

#### FORT MONROE, VA.

##### THE American of March 23 says:

The young people of the Hygeia Hotel, who have been observing Lent in a truly commendable spirit, seem to have reached the limit to their abstinence, and have decided to devote a part of the remaining period of penitence to amusement.

Mrs. Capt. Mills gave a charming tea at her quarters in the garrison on Wednesday afternoon. Her parlors were crowded with friends from the Hygeia and the garrison, as is always the case when this lady entertains.

Mrs. Metcalf, wife of Capt. Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Corps, and daughter, have arrived from West Point, where they are now stationed, and will spend a month at the Hygeia.

Lieut. Edgar Russell, 3d Art., arrived from Washington Barracks, March 22, to attend the two Germans and visit his old friends.

Miss Beale Kimberly has been called to Chicago by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Andrew Hazlehurst, a former Baltimorean.

Gen. V. D. Groner and a party of young people from Norfolk were down on Thursday taking supper at the Hygeia, and enjoying a couple of hours in dancing.

#### COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort D. A. Russell for abusing the post surgeon while in hospital for treatment, the reviewing authority, Gen. John R. Brooke, says: "The record shows that he was being treated at the post hospital for a severe confused wound on the back of the head; that he had been drinking and was restless and noisy under treatment; that there was a blow in the face given by Asst. Surg. W. P. Kendall, U. S. A., which was the cause of further excitement and which evidently provoked a threat, is clearly shown. While the method adopted by Surz. Kendall may have been proper in some cases it certainly failed in this, and is of doubtful expediency in any event. The sentence is disapproved. Pvt. Campbell will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

In the case of a soldier recently tried for drunkenness, etc., the reviewing authority, Major-Gen. Howard, says: "While he does not wish in any degree to underrate the offense of drunkenness on the part of a soldier, still, if there is any moment when a man should be dealt with in a careful, calm, and considerate way, it is when his brain is muddled by drink. When a non-commissioned officer is surrounded by sober and obedient men, who will at once carry out any order he may give them, it is easy for him to call for sufficient help to arrest the offender without doing him bodily harm. The reviewing officer believes the prisoner has been already sufficiently punished for his offense, and, taking this fact in connection with his past excellent character during four enlistments, remits the sentence. (G. C. M. O. 27, Div. Atl., 1890.)

The Kansas City Times referring to the case of military prisoner Patrick Fallon, tried by Court-martial for the violation of prison rules, insubordination, etc., and sentenced to two years additional confinement, says: "All such punishment should be vested in the commandant of the prison. The War Department should also prevent officers on duty at the military prison from trying any person connected with that institution, whether he is a guard or prisoner. Some one of the officers of the prison is certain to prefer the charges, and as the number on duty is not greater than the number required to sit on the court, he must of necessity sit on the case and become judge as well as prosecutor. The law, giving prison officials the power to try prisoners for commitment of offenses, should be repealed by the present Congress."

#### PENSION BILLS PENDING.

The House Committee on Pensions estimates the number of survivors of the Union Army at 1,200,000, and that the average age of the surviving soldiers is now 53 years, so that in eleven years all will be 62 years old, and in thirty-one years all the soldiers will be dead. This estimate is based upon the ages of 144,000 members of a large number of regiments. A member of the committee has compiled a statement of a semi-official character giving an outline of the bills that have the approval of the committee and that will be pressed in the House, with the estimated sums necessary to carry them out. The statement is as follows:

The Service Bill.—This proposes to pension all who served ninety days or over at \$3 per month as soon as the soldier becomes 62 years of age. It is similar to the Mexican pension law. This will take \$12,000,000, and it is estimated that there are 200,000 who are now 62 years old, but that 75,000 of these are now on the pension roll, leaving 125,000 to be benefited by this bill.

The Dependent Bill.—This will pension all under 62 years who can either show disability or inability to earn a living, regardless of cause, at \$3 per month. This will take \$20,000,000.

The Widows' Bill.—To pension all widows of soldiers regardless of the cause of the soldier's death if they are dependent upon their own manual labor for support. This will take \$3,000,000.

Prisoners of War.—This provides for a per diem of \$2 while the soldier was in prison, if for sixty days or over. The estimate of the number of these is 30,000, and it will take \$7,500,000.

Total increase, \$47,000,000; present pensions, \$98,000,000; regular increase, \$4,500,000. Grand total, \$150,000,000.

In the April Century "The Fur Seal Islands" will be made the subject of an interesting article by Captain Charles Bryant, the originator of the system under which the much-talked-of seal-fisheries are conducted.

## THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla., March 19, from Havana, Cuba. All well. Address Key West, Fla.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. Same as Galena.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rookwell. At Key West March 19. Address for present Key West, Florida.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill. Temporary flagship Rear Admiral Gherardi. At Key West March 19. Address care Commandant Navy-yard, New York. Commander Yates Stirling has been ordered to command this vessel.

#### S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adml. J. H. Gillis.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Montevideo, Uruguay, last accounts.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. At Montevideo last accounts.

#### European Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Address of squadron is care of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. En route to Corfu, March 23, as per cable.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. E. Chadwick. En route to Corfu, March 23, as per cable.

#### Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. At Mare Island, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hunter (in temporary command). Owing to the accident to the piston rod of the *Iroquois* this vessel has been detained in Samoan waters. When relieved will be ordered to San Francisco.

Commander James G. Green sailed from San Francisco Feb. 8, to assume command of this vessel. IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., March 26.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Honolulu. Has been ordered to Apia, Samoa, to relieve the *Adams*.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Honolulu. Commander Felix McCurley has been ordered to command this vessel, and leaves San Francisco for Honolulu on March 28.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

#### Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Bellnap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Left Shanghai, China, Feb. 23, for Nagasaki, Japan, to exchange paymasters with *Swatara*, and will probably leave station, with cadets on board, for San Francisco about March 23. Mail for this vessel should be addressed care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. Left Chingkiang Feb. 14, and arrived at Nanking Feb. 15. Relieved by the *Palos* and sent to Canton.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. At Yokohama Feb. 21.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Arrived at Chingkiang Feb. 13, to relieve the *Monocacy* from river service in the Yangtze.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 10; left on Feb. 23 for Nagasaki, Japan. Is probably now at Chemulpo.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 16, which will be her address for the present.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Address mail as follows: To March 28, Island of St. Thomas, care U. S. Consul; after that date Hampton Roads, Va.

The *Portsmouth* arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on Jan. 23, 25 days from New York. The English North American Squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Watson, was in port, with which official and social courtesies were interchanged. The presence of the fleet occasioned a series of fêtes and entertainments extended by the residents of the city and officers of the garrison, in which the officers of the *Portsmouth* participated. The English Vice Admiral sailed with his command for Demerara and Trinidad on Feb. 1. On Feb. 10 Comdr. Schouler and his officers entertained at breakfast on board the *Portsmouth*, the Governor of Barbadoes and Lady Sendall, and the Major-General commanding the forces and Lady Pierson. The *Portsmouth* sailed from Bridgetown on Feb. 12 for the Gulf of Parua, where it was the intention to have gun practice.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. O. Wilsey. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

### On Special Service.

#### AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Saturday, March 8, for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

Private advices received in Washington state that the U. S. S. *Alliance*, which recently left Norfolk for China, was at Bermuda on the 16th inst., whether she had gone for a new supply of coal. She had encountered heavy easterly gales ever since leaving the coast. No mention was made of the reported collision between her and a schooner off the cape. She was to have resumed her cruise on the 16th inst. If the original programme is followed out she will not stop again until she reaches Malaga.

BALTIMORE, Captain W. S. Schley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where she will complete her preparations for sea. When completed will be sent to Baltimore, Md.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. At Navy-yard, New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Present address Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (3 howitzers and 2 gatlings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Was visited by Board of Inspection this week. She will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Palos*.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

At Cape Town, South Africa, Feb. 5, 1890, to sail next day for St. Helena, and the probable movements of the ship will be as follows: Arrive at St. Helena, March 8; arrive at Ascension, March 20; arrive at Barbadoes between April 25 and May 1; arrive at New York, between May 15 and 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Surveying on the coast of Lower California. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At San Diego, Cal., March 15.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Address 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns; Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. At New York.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Capt. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A DESPATCH from Newport, R. I., March 27, announces that "the final trial of the torpedo boat *Cushing* took place that afternoon. She was heavily loaded, and had at least forty tons of coal on board in addition to the weights which represented her torpedo and other cruising outfit. She was steamed right into the tolerably heavy sea, was run in the trough and also before it. The experts appointed to witness the trials, it is said, are more than pleased."

The Pennsylvania Association of Naval Veterans hold a general muster of this association at Naval Post Hall, N. W. cor. 8th and Vine streets, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, March 28, at eight bells. All honorably discharged naval veterans, who served any part of the time from April, 1861, to April, 1865, are eligible to membership. The muster fee to join now is \$1; after charter closes it will cost \$2. Dues are \$2 per annum, payable quarterly.

Our naval readers will be glad to learn that steps are at last being taken to revise the naval regulations, which are not only obsolete, but out of print. Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, began the important task this week. He will first revise the old regulations of 1876 to conform to the regulations issued in the form of general orders since the last edition. After this is accomplished a board will probably be appointed to consider such new regulations as may be submitted.

TELEGRAPH advices from Washington, D. C., March 26, announce that at a conference held the day before at the Navy Department the Secretary of the Navy concurred in the opinion of Messrs. Boutelle and Lodge, of the House Naval Committee, that it is not expedient to provide at this Congress for more than three of the large battle ships and three large cruisers. The Senate Naval Committee reported a bill in favor of eight battle ships. The members of the House Committee agreed that that was too many, and a canvass of the House confirmed them in this opinion. Chairman Boutelle so in-

formed the Secretary, and three 10,000 ton battle ships and three 5,000 ton cruisers will be the limit of the increase of the naval establishment, so far as the House is concerned.

SECRETARY TRACY and his party returned to Washington from Norfolk on board the *Despatch* on March 22. There is seemingly no intention of ordering a court of inquiry to investigate the recent grounding of this vessel in the lower Potomac.

THE Secretary of the Navy has decided that the case of Lieut. Comdr. Edwin Longnecker, who is being sued by a discharged sailor who charges him with illegal imprisonment, does not call for any action on the part of the Navy Department, as it is at present a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the civil courts.

In response to a resolution of inquiry by Senator Chandler, Secretary Tracy reports that it will cost about \$25,000 a month for a three years' cruise of one of the proposed battle ships, but he adds that it is the intention to keep them in the harbors ordinarily, and only send them to sea at intervals in order to give the officers and men practice.

ONE of the finest pieces of work ever turned out at Mare Island Navy yard is said to be the whale boat built for King Mailetoa of Samoa, to be presented to him by the U. S. Government as a token of esteem for his kindness to American officers and sailors at the time of the wreck of the *Trenton* and the *Vandalia*. The boat was designed by E. J. Anderson, of the Construction Department, and no expense has been spared in its material and fittings.

THE papers in the Court-martial case of Comdr. J. B. Coglian of the U. S. S. *Mohican*, who was tried on charges of publicly criticizing the Army and Naval officers, have been received in Washington. Inasmuch as the principal witnesses refused to testify, after it had been officially learned from Washington that there were no legal means by which civilian witnesses could be made to appear, it is taken for granted that the accused has been acquitted. It is expected however, that the Secretary will make use of his privileges to administer a reprimand.

AFTER giving careful consideration to several schemes proposed for conducting the speed trials of the *Philadelphia* and other vessels, the contracts for which make speed the principal requirement, the Board of Bureau Chiefs have determined upon the method recommended by Engineer-in-Chief Melville. This contemplates a continuous run at sea, the speed being based on the number of revolutions of the screw found necessary to give a knot in smooth water. To put this plan in operation, it will first be necessary to determine the number of revolutions per minute and per mile for various speeds in smooth water by runs in opposite directions over a measured base. Sets of runs at various rates of speed are to be made and the revolutions of the screw determined with the greatest accuracy. Having carefully obtained the data for these speeds, curves showing revolutions per minute and per mile will be laid down on a large scale, so that the speed to the hundredths part of a knot can be determined. The official trial could then take place anywhere, the only conditions being smooth sea. Before putting the method into permanent use the Board has recommended that some experiments be made with one of the new vessels already in commission. It is probable that the *Baltimore* will be selected for that purpose.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Surgeon Howard E. Ames, to duty at Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarrill, to duty on board the ironclads stationed off Richmond, Va.

MARCH 25.—Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, to duty as Inspector of Steam Machinery at the Vulcan Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.

##### Detached.

MARCH 24.—Lieutenant Wm. W. Kimball, from duty under Bureau of Ordnance and granted furlough for one year from this date.

Chief Engineer A. H. Able, from the *Baltimore* on April 1 next and ordered to duty at Messrs. Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, as inspector of the machinery of the *Newark*.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from present duties at Messrs. Cramp and Sons at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Baltimore*.

Chaplain Henry B. Hibben, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., April 30 next, and ordered to duty at Navy-yard, New York, May 1 next.

Chaplain Donald McLaren, from Navy-yard, New York, May 1, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 25.—Chief Engineer Philip Inch, from duty at the Vulcan Iron Works and ordered to the Charleston as Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station.

Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Tilley, from Navy-yard, Washington, April 8, and ordered to duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, in connection with the fitting out of the *San Francisco* for sea service.

MARCH 26.—Lieutenant V. L. Cottman, from the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* and to continue on special duty connected with the Maritime Conference.

Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith, from the Charleston and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 27.—Lieutenant H. L. Tremain, from Navy-yard, New York, and granted leave for six months.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, from General Inspector of Pay Corps, March 26, and ordered to assume his duties as Chief of Bureau.

Assistant Engineer U. H. Hayes, from Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

##### Resigned.

The resignation of Ensign E. W. Sutphen accepted, to take effect June 30, 1890.

##### Nominations.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General in the Navy, with the relative rank of Commodore, to fill a vacancy.

Medical Inspector Walter K. Scofield, to be a Med-

ical Director in the Navy from Feb. 8, 1890, vice Hudson, deceased.

Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie, to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from Feb. 8, vice Scofield, promoted.

P. A. Engineer Henry Schuyler Ross, to be a Chief Engineer from Jan. 28, vice Kelly, deceased.

Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, to be a P. A. Engineer from Jan. 28, vice Price resigned and Ross promoted.

##### Confirmations.

MARCH 26.—Pay Director Thomas Looker, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General in the Department of the Navy.

##### Revoked.

The order of Lieutenant-Commander William H. Webb, to the Navy-yard, League Island, and granted four months' leave.

#### A NEW USE FOR MONITORS.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. N., has written this letter in relation to the plan to convert all the single-turreted monitors into floating batteries for harbor defence:

"MY DEAR COLONEL: You are on the right track. My board two months ago made a special report on those monitors; look it up. With your system applied to their guns, the removal of the turrets, etc., they can be made most admirable coast and harbor defence vessels with a trifling cost. You can send from them the heaviest torpedoes, and if you wish to use the dynamite gun, no steadier platform could be found, theirs being flat bottoms, and light draught ramming them would be difficult, as they would slide away from such an impact. Imagine five of these monitors, improved as you suggest, laying in some cove inside the Narrows of New York Harbor. A foreign fleet passes or lays off Sandy Hook and makes a combination on the forts. The forts are immovable, helpless; if that combination can't be broken, it's only a question of time as to the fate of the forts. Now let your five monitors make a combination from some point on any one of the attacking squadron's stern, landing a ten-inch shot upon his rudder and propeller. Why, he'd go to the bottom in 20 minutes. Move up on the next. You would and could destroy any combination which could be made.

"Forts! Why they are nothing unaided; but if you have six or eight moving forts you can do anything. It's folly to talk of hitting one of those old monitors three miles away. You could not see them with your disappearing guns and no turrets. I am only writing to encourage you to go ahead. All of my board are with you. In much haste, I am, very truly yours,

JAMES E. JOUETT, U. S. Navy."

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

RESOLUTIONS were adopted by the Senate, March 25, directing the Secretaries of War and Navy to report the results of tests made at Sandy Hook, Newport and Annapolis of the Smolianoff method of firing shells charged with nitro-glycerine from ordinary guns. In reply a report was submitted from the Ordnance Board showing that experiments with the shell were successful so far as the firing of the shell from the gun was concerned, but the weakness of the shell and its shape precluded any possibility of penetrating, without which no really useful result could be looked for. The Board recommends that a further trial be given.

In our issue of March 8 we mentioned the fact in Ordnance Notes that the guns made by our Government cost less than those made by outside parties, the difference being \$3,238.89, viz.: those bought outside costing \$17,842; made by the Government, \$14,623.11. It would be interesting to know how the Government made up the cost. Even if they included everything that an outside party is obliged to include to make up cost, the profit is only 22 per cent. on the money expended by the Government, certainly little enough for such work. But doubts may be had as to the manner in which Government cost of guns is made up. If made up as business men are obliged to make it up, it would not be strange if the cost would run up to the sum paid outside parties. It would be interesting to learn how the Government is able to do work for less cost than others outside, when they work their men but eight hours per day. The salary of all officials, the proper allowances for plant, etc., should be included in the estimate.

Should the smokeless power for small arms which the Messrs. Du Pont have obtained from the manufacturer, by the name of Wether, of Belgium, prove by experiments to possess all the merits claimed for it, the Chief of Ordnance of the Army will probably recommend that a Magazine Gun Board be convened at once to select a new small arm for the Service. The question of reduction in calibre has already been practically determined upon. Extensive experiments by experts at the Springfield armory have shown conclusively that a .30 bore small arm is what the Army should now have. The magazine mechanism is the next question to be determined. The Lee patent is generally regarded by ordnance officials as the best of the various methods now in use, but before adopting it for the use of the Service a Magazine Gun Board will be called to pass judgment upon the whole subject of small arms.

The first Army 10-inch gun built at the Watervliet Arsenal will be shipped to Sandy Hook for trial during the early part of next month.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, U. S. N., was tendered a public reception by the Newtown Club, of Newtown, Mass., March 26, in recognition of his services at Samoa. It was a very successful occasion. The admiral was accompanied by Mrs. Kimberly, and among those present were Gov. Brackett and staff; Lieut. Gov. Hale, Maj. Burr, Commo. M. Cann, Cap. Matthews, U. S. N.; Comdrs. Day and Newell, Pay Director Abbot, Chief Engr. Henderson, and Surg. Parker, of the Boston Navy-yard; Col. C. D. Webb, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Carpenter, of the *Wabash*, and Comdr. Wilde, U. S. N.

#### BATTLEFIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs, in recommending the establishment of a National Military Park on the battlefield of Chickamauga, say: "The figures show Chickamauga to rank for the numbers engaged and the time of their fighting among the most noted battles of the modern world. Wellington lost 12 per cent. at Waterloo; Napoleon 14 per cent. at Austerlitz and 14 per cent. at Marengo. The average losses of both armies at Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, was less than 9 per cent. At Koenigsberg, in 1806, it was 6 per cent. At Würth, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, and Sedan, in 1870, the average loss was 12 per cent. The marvel of German fighting in the Franco-Prussian War was by the 3d Westphalian Infantry at Mars-la-Tour. It took 3,000 men into action and lost 40 per cent. Next to this record was that of the Garde-Schützen battalion, 1,000 strong, at Metz, which lost 46 per cent. There were several brigades on each side at Chickamauga and very many regiments whose losses exceeded these figures for Mars-la-Tour and Metz. The average losses on each side for the troops which fought through the two days were fully 33 per cent., while for many portions of each line the losses reached 50 per cent., and for some even 75 per cent. A field as renowned as this for the stubbornness and brilliancy of its fighting, not only in our own war, but when compared with all modern wars, has an importance to the nation as an object lesson of what is possible in American fighting, and the national value of the preservation of such lines for historical and professional study must be apparent to all reflecting minds. The Eastern armies have already the noted field of Gettysburg upon which to mark and preserve the history of their movements and their renowned fighting. It seems fitting that the Western armies should select a field and be assisted in preserving it by the General Government. It is easy to see from the facts presented that there is no other field upon which all the armies were as fully represented. There is probably no other in the world which presents more formidable natural obstacles to great military operations than the slopes of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, while, as shown, there is no field that surpasses Chickamauga in the deadliness and persistence of its fighting. The tactical movements were numerous and brilliant on each field and many of them remarkable. Indeed, both are as noted in this respect as in the character of the fighting."

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We receive from M. Henri Charles-Lavaudelle, Paris, two volumes belonging to the "Petite Bibliothèque de l'Armée Française," with the titles "Loi sur le Recrutement de l'Armée" and "Historique du 11ème Bataillon de Chasseurs à Pied." Also "Réglement du 15 Janvier 1890 sur le Service du Chauffage dans les Corps de Troupe (Extrait du Bulletin officiel, partie réglementaire)."

The story of "Three Indian Campaigns" is told by General Wesley Merritt in *Harper's Magazine* for April. These are the campaign against the Northern Cheyennes fleeing from the Indian Territory in 1878, the Indian campaign in Arizona in 1872 and the campaign against the Utes, who, in October, 1879, killed Major Thornburg. Gen. Merritt's description of these encounters with Indians is graphic and exciting, and numerous illustrations by that prince of army artists, Ziegler, add still further interest to this most interesting narrative. Every year will add to the value of such narratives as this.

The current number of *The Proceedings of the U. S. Naval Institute*, No. 53, has articles on Naval Administration in Alaska, by Comdr. Henry Glass, Powder in Guns, by Lieut. J. H. Glennan and Fleet Tactics, by Lieut. Richard Walnwright. Prof. Munroe's notes on explosives are continued, and the very valuable paper by Sir Nathl. Barnaby, K. C. B., on armor for ships is reproduced.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

MARCH 20.—Captain F. M. Munger, detached from the *McLane*, and ordered to Baltimore to assist in superintending work of construction of the new vessel for service at Galveston, Texas.

Chief Engineer F. W. H. Whitaker, detached from Dix, and ordered to superintend the construction of machinery of vessel above named.

MARCH 21.—3d Lieutenant J. B. Hull, detached from steamer Grant, at New York, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Thomas A. Smith, detached from the steamer Washington, and ordered to *McLane*, at Key West.

1st Lieutenant A. D. Littlefield, ordered to command the steamer Washington.

2d Assistant Engineer Alex. Dunnott, from steamer Woodbury, and placed on waiting orders.

THE little son of Gen. Crittenden was devoted to his father's war horse, that was named for the illustrious John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, the child's grandfather. He asked his father to tell him of a retreat he made during the war, but at a certain point said: "Father, were you on John J.?" Being answered affirmatively, the youngster slid down from the paternal knee and was toddling off as fast as his little legs could carry him, when his father said: "Where are you going, my son?" "Father," he said, turning and showing a face full of reproach, "John J. would never have retreated if you hadn't turned him round."—*Harper's Magazine* for April.

MR. THOS. J. LASIER, who was recently appointed chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has been transferred to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, to succeed Chief Clerk Bell. The vacancy in the Construction Bureau has not been filled.

LIEUTENANT J. D. J. KELLER, U. S. N., and Wm. C. Church were among the gentlemen elected members of the Players Club in New York at the last meeting of the Board of Managers. Gen. Sherman was one of the incorporators of this Club, which occupies a charming house on Gramercy Park, fitted up and furnished by Edwin Booth and presented to the Club. The gatherings on Saturday nights at the "Players" is one of the most agreeable club entertainments to be found in New York. Although the leading actors are members the professionals are not even in the majority, for "all the world's a stage," etc.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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**ARMYNAVY.**

SINCE the Wild case came to the front, the Presi-  
dent has remitted or reduced the sentences in  
nearly 100 cases that were on hand at the time the  
Department first determined to institute a change.  
Others will be similarly treated as they come in  
from the various military Departments, and eventu-  
ally it is supposed, courts-martial will bring in sen-  
tences to conform to the Secretary's ideas. Except  
in specially aggravated cases, the disposition of the  
Secretary is to limit the sentences for desertions to  
three years for old soldiers and two years for re-  
cruits.

THE Baltimore American thinks that short en-  
listments and a rigid observance of Army regula-  
tions in spirit as well as in letter, those which are  
binding on officers as well as on men, would go far  
to remedy existing evils, and that the American sol-  
dier should be made to feel he is an American citi-  
zen, and stronger inducements in the shape of pro-  
motion from the ranks be offered.

THE gratifying results attending the operation of  
G. O. 103, 1888, providing a change of climate or  
treatment in hospital of disabled soldiers for a suffi-  
cient length of time to determine the nature of the  
case before taking final action on requests for dis-  
charge, has led to its incorporation in the Army  
Regulations, as appears by orders issued this week.

THE reunion at Harrisburg on Tuesday of the  
division, composed entirely of Pennsylvania regi-  
ments, which under the command of General John  
F. Hartranft recaptured Ft. Steadman just 25 years  
ago was an occasion of more than ordinary interest  
to the soldier element of that State.

**MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.**

THE order of the War Department briefly recounts  
the services of General Crook, and elsewhere we  
give a report of the circumstances attending his  
death and some account of his funeral. The life of  
such a man as George Crook is in itself sufficient  
answer to current criticisms upon our Army offi-  
cers. What profession is there that can show a  
higher type in all the elements of true manhood?  
Is nothing good to be said of a service that pro-  
duces such men? General Crook would have been  
the last man to assume that in the characteristics  
that give him his chief title to respect he was an  
exception among Army officers. He was not a man  
of the highest intellectual ability nor can he be ranked  
among great leaders, but he was a faithful, honest  
and noble soldier, who could be depended upon  
everywhere and always to do his whole duty. Our  
country has many such, and though opportunity for  
special distinction must needs be withheld from  
most of them, not less faithful will duty be done.

Aside from his abilities as a soldier, General  
Crook had many delightful as well as peculiar  
traits of character. An officer of rank who has  
known him for thirty-five years past says: "I re-  
call that when stationed at Fort Crook, on Pitt  
River, he would take a musket, and, solitary and  
alone, go scouting for Indians. He was an ardent  
hunter, and for days together would be absent on a  
hunting expedition for game. If unsuccessful  
it made no difference. He hunted for mere love of  
the sport and exercise. The pursuit of large game,  
attended with a spice of danger, was peculiarly de-  
lightful to him, and he was an A Number 1 bear  
hunter. Of course, he was a crack shot and a fine  
horseman. He was a student of ornithology and  
entomology and had a theory of his own about  
ants. I remember him sitting for hours together  
watching them at their labors. He found, what  
others have learned, that they were regularly or-  
ganized into companies, and that each community  
of these insects was governed by one supreme  
head. He had a hobby for raising game chickens  
and converting them into capons. When station-  
ed in the Department of the Columbia he  
introduced fly-casting for trout and salmon there,  
and he was in every respect an expert disciple of  
Isaak Walton, and essentially and emphatically an  
outdoor man of quick perceptive organization. He  
was the most unselfish man I ever knew, and  
modest and frank. Campaigning in Arizona, I  
have known him to take with him but one blanket.  
This he folded Indian-fashion at night. He could  
have had a mattress and more blankets, but he  
chose to fare as his men did, and his men liked him  
none the worse for it. He would dine or sup on a  
can of peaches, eaten from a pointed stick if nought  
else were at hand, and fancy himself well served.  
He was simple in his habits, used liquor rarely and  
tobacco never, in any form. He required but little  
sleep, was extremely active and was possessed of  
more endurance than any man I ever knew, except  
Sheridan. Had it not been for his modesty, he  
would have risen higher than he did long ago.  
Though not an ardent card player, he was very  
fond of cribbage. He always dressed neatly, but  
paid no regard to fashion, and I doubt whether he  
ever owned a dress coat. He was ordinarily attired  
in gray, what is known as pepper and salt."

General Crook's married life was an extremely  
happy one, for husband and wife were devoted to  
each other. Surgeon McClellan, U. S. A., on duty  
at Chicago, says: "General Crook undermined his  
constitution in his Indian campaigns. As every  
one knows, he was a wonderfully active man. He  
would stop at nothing and denied himself every  
pleasure or comfort. He constantly refused to in-  
cumber himself with things that might conduce to  
his comfort so he might move around more quickly.

This hard service, together with the irregu-  
larity of meals and the scarcity of food, resulted in  
his stomach troubles which immediately affected his  
heart. I had treated him every day."

Referring to his recent visit to the Indians at  
Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., a correspondent writes:  
"He talked to them the best part of the day, and it  
was a most unique sight—Gen. Crook seated on a  
bench whittling, as he was wont to do in all Indian  
conferences, and every now and then giving a truly  
Apache grunt of satisfaction or disapproval. Th

evening that he left, several of the chief men went to see him and bid him good-bye. No greater tribute of respect could have been paid him. The good bye was a hopeful one, and little did they think that in so short a time one of their best earthly friends would be snatched from them and their cause forever."

Speaking of General Crook, Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, said:

I have known General Crook a long time. He was an able man besides being a splendid soldier. He was sagacious, self-contained, and, although a man of supreme courage and resolution, he was modest, retiring, indeed utterly devoid of self-assertion. He was intensely popular in the farther West, on account of his successful efforts in settling Indian troubles on the frontier—first by severe chastisement and afterward by just and honest humane treatment of the tribes which he had conquered. No officer since General Harney was so highly respected or exerted so great an influence with hostile tribes as General Crook.

Senator Manderson said:

He was one of the most modest and unobtrusive of men, and when not in active service so diffident as to impress one not knowing him well, as though he distrusted his own powers, but when aroused by the necessity of the occasion he was a most powerful and aggressive force. He was every inch a soldier, and the record of his service during the war of the rebellion and since form some of the brightest pages in our history. He won not only the confidence but the affection of those who served with him, and there are many sad hearts to-day among the veterans of the Army of West Virginia, commanded by him. I believe the great West owes more to General George Crook than any other man, and the citizens of Nebraska have never been backward in awarding him their greatest esteem and highest praise. His last great service was in obtaining the consent of the great Sioux nation to a dismemberment of their Territory. I do not believe that any other man could have produced the result.

The Army will probably not be left in suspense very long as to the appointments, promotions and changes in high commands to ensue from the death of Major-General Crook. The President and Secretary of War have already given the matter considerable attention, and the results of their deliberations will doubtless appear ere another week elapses. Among War Department officials the impression is pretty general that Brigadier General Miles will be promoted, and that Colonel Grierson will receive the brigadier-generalship. The former has returned to Washington since the vacancy occurred. His numerous friends are working industriously to have the rule of seniority prevail. The friends of General Gibbon and General Stanley are also quite active.

Colonel Grierson's principal rivals are Colonel Carr, Colonel Andrews, who is now in Washington, Colonel Kautz and Colonel McCook. The records of all the officers named have been furnished the President, and are now being examined by him. The fact that Colonel Grierson has had a brigadier-general's command for nearly two years is regarded by the Secretary as a strong reason why he should now be recognized. But for this fact, coupled with his good record, his early retirement would probably be considered a bar to his selection.

The changes in high commands will necessarily be involved in some uncertainty until the appointments are made. It is considered pretty well settled, however, that Maj. Gen. Howard will be tendered and may accept the command of the Division of Missouri, although he declined it at the time of the changes incident to the death of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. Should General Miles be appointed he will probably prefer to remain on the Pacific slope, in which event Brig. Gen. Stanley will probably succeed Gen. Howard in command of the Division of the Atlantic. It will then become a question as to who will be assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, and before it is settled some other changes may be necessary.

#### BUREAU OF MILITARY INFORMATION.

THE Bureau of Military information, which for several years existed practically in name only, has gradually expanded until now it may be said to have become a permanent branch of the Adjutant-General's Office, and a most important feature thereof. At the rate of progress made during the past year, it will not be many years before the archives of this bureau will be as full of valuable information on military subjects as those of the Naval Intelligence Office are of naval information. There are at present three officers attached to the new bureau in addition to the, at present, small corps of clerks. These are Captain D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; 1st Lieutenant George P. Scriven, 3d Artillery, and 1st Lieutenant Hamilton Rowan, 2d Artillery. In addition to these, the officers now abroad as attache to American Legations, and on special duty may be regarded as

indirectly connected with the bureau, as the results of their labors are essential to its growth and usefulness. Indeed, the rapid progress made during the year in the establishment of the bureau is in a large measure due to their efforts. They have furnished information of a highly important character upon all subjects of military interest. Much of this was not hitherto attainable and could not have been procured by other methods. The collections by Captain Zalinski are regarded by officers of the Department as particularly valuable, and it is with regret that they anticipate the termination of his mission and his return home in June next.

The list of attaches was further increased this week by the assignment of 1st Lieutenant Henry T. Allen, 2d Cavalry, recently relieved from West Point, to the U. S. Legation at St. Petersburg, and 1st Lieutenant S. C. Mills, 12th Infantry, who is now abroad on leave of absence, to the U. S. Legation in Copenhagen. 1st Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, 5th Artillery, has also been ordered abroad on a roving commission through Italy and Switzerland for the collection of military data. Lieutenants Allen and Lomia are fully conversant with the languages of the countries they are to visit, and this fact doubtless had considerable influence on their selection for this character of duty. The other Army officers abroad as attaches to legations are: 1st Lieutenant H. D. Borup, Ordnance Department, at Paris; Captain Otto L. Hein, 1st Cavalry, at Vienna; Major James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, at London, and Captain T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, at Berlin.

VIGNOLLES, the eminent English engineer, received a colonel's commission while still an infant in his nurse's arms, so this method of bestowing a pension is not unknown abroad, and where the emoluments accompany the rank, it has at least the excuse of furnishing an indirect means of rewarding some one supposed to have claims. The custom is one, however, entirely out of keeping with American precedents and ideas. We regret, therefore, to see it reported that the Governor and Adjutant-General of Ohio have lent themselves to a piece of tomfoolery by bestowing the commission of lieutenant on the infant grandson and namesake of the late Senator Logan. Military officials should not permit themselves to be made parties to such belittling of military titles and military honors. It would have been less harmful, and no more absurd, to have persuaded some complacent Ohio college to bestow upon the Logan baby the title of LL. D., Ph. D., or possibly D. D., as an accompaniment to his rattle and his nursing bottle.

For the first time in ten years seniority has prevailed in the selection of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-General of the Navy. This was probably not the only reason for the nomination of Pay Director Thomas Looker, for he is an efficient and honest officer, and will prove himself entirely equal to the important office for which he has been selected. By this choice patience and virtue is truly rewarded. Ten years ago he was offered the position he is now given, but he generously declined the appointment on the ground that Pay Director Cutter, who had only a brief period to serve, should receive the appointment by virtue of his position as the head of the corps. The subsequent appointment of Paymaster-General Smith over his head in 1884, and Pay Director Fulton again in 1886 were naturally a serious disappointment to him, but he patiently bore them and at last is rewarded.

THE list of vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant in the Army is slowly increasing, but unless casualties are more numerous during the next three months than they have been since Jan. 1 some of the members of the comparatively small class of West Point cadets graduating in June will necessarily be assigned as additional. By the two disability retirements announced this week the number of vacancies increased to 20—16 in the infantry and 4 in the cavalry. The graduating class comprises 35 members. There are still five of last year's graduates serving under commissions as additional, four in the Engineer Corps and one in the artillery.

THE 5th U. S. Artillery, stationed in New York Harbor since November, 1881, is already preparing for its move to the Pacific Coast early in May. That it may find its new stations as pleasant as those it occupies at present is the sincere wish of the many friends of the regiment in New York and Brooklyn. More especially will many of our militia regiments be loath to part with the officers, for they have ever been ready to aid them with counsel and practical work in their progress towards greater efficiency. For ourselves we have to return thanks for innumerable courtesies.

THE three great retirements of 1890, Quartermaster General, June 16; Commissary General, July 1, and Surgeon General, August 16, are exciting much interest and the daily press is, as usual, indulging its speculative propensity, in spite of the fact that not even President Harrison himself could tell them at this time who are likely to be the successors in office of those now holding these positions.

THE question of the addition to the Army of a corps of bakers is receiving much attention throughout the country, and the Bakers' Unions in many sections are making an organized effort to induce members of Congress to support the bills introduced by Senator Dolph and Representative Lodge. We have before adverted to the measure as one likely to be of much benefit to the Service.

PREPARATIONS for the heavy artillery practice of 1890 in the Divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific are being energetically made, and the prospects are that this most important specialty will be developed more successfully than ever before.

THE Adjutant-General of the Army has issued in pamphlet form that excellent and instructive essay by Colonel A. A. Woodhull, surgeon, U. S. A., entitled "The Enlisted Soldier."

THE cavalry has received a small though welcome boom of promotion this week by the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Forsyth, 4th, and Captain T. J. Gregg, 3d Regiment.

JUNE 1st next will be "moving day" for many of our Army chaplains, as will be seen from orders we publish this week.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported in favor of the passage of the bills allowing Captain George S. Anderson, 6th Cavalry, and Captain H. C. Cochrane, and Lieut. Aaron Ward, to accept the French decoration of the Legion of Honor. For some reason Mr. Chipman thought it incumbent upon him to present a minority report in the case of Captain Anderson. As he did not repeat this in the case of the marine officers, he probably wishes to be understood as saying in their cases "ditto" to his first report. In this he tells us that "the acceptance and display by a citizen, and especially by an officer of the United States, of a foreign decoration is a reprehensible act." \* \* The question is one of propriety, of true republicanism, of thorough Americanism. Orders and decorations are mere baubles and are nothing in this country but an evil example, which tends to foster a taste for the vulgarities of royalty. \* \* Every decoration is a tribute to the latent savagery of human nature, as barbarous in garters and crosses as in scalp-locks and bear's claws. A grown man jewelled and gilded with oriental magnificence is hardly a spectacle of dignity; certainly not of republican simplicity. We have forbidden the court dress to our foreign representatives. We have no distinctive costume for the great officers of the Government, but we do have, unfortunately, a prurient taste in certain classes of our people who imitate foreign manners, and a decorated man is only a provocative to unrepublican appetites." Admitting all this, is it any worse than the "barbaric yawping" heard in the halls of Congress, and serving no more useful purpose than to display the accomplishments of its authors? When we entirely eliminate the quality of personal self-importance from human nature, what is left to the best of us? We fear that even the worthy author of this report might himself suffer. Don't be too critical, dear Mr. Chipman, on other men's little vanities, lest you be yourself brought to book. In the case of these special decorations, it seems only fitting that we should permit the acceptance of this courtesy, in deference to the wishes of our sister republic of France. What harm will it do? We are in no danger of a conspiracy among these three gentlemen to overthrow the republic. We are willing to go their bond that they will per-

mit Mr. Chipman to occupy the halls of Congress, so long as his constituents consent, and never undertake to repeat Cromwell's performance with the Long Parliament. Though they wear shoulder straps, they are faithful servants of the Republic.

THE Army Appropriation bill is the next general appropriation bill on the House calendar, and is therefore likely to be called up for consideration at any time. The provision in this measure for the erection of buildings for canteen purposes is probably the only one that will arouse any opposition or prolong debate. The Women's Christian Temperance Union and the post traders have been laying their plans for a vigorous attack upon this feature of the bill. Temperance as well as politics seem to make strange alliances, but the ladies do not wish to have it understood that they join hand with the post traders in the character of their opposition. They are they say fighting against the principle involved, but if the post traders were consulted they would no doubt make the same claim. Both consider that the sale of intoxicants by the Government is absolutely demoralizing. The committee, in anticipation of the temperance debate that is to come, has well fortified itself with the views of prominent Army officers and other arguments to show that the cause of temperance will be largely promoted by the abolition of the post trader and the substitution of the canteen system. It is well to remember that in Sweden, where intoxication is one of the chief of vices, the Government has dealt with the evil by assuming a monopoly of the sale of liquors. This plan appears to have worked so well in that country that Mr. Gladstone is reported to have recommended its adoption in England. We cannot deal with intemperance on any principle of abstract theorizing. Nor should the interests of the Army be sacrificed to impractical notions as to what human nature should be. We must deal with it as it is. Whatever the abstract intentions of the Union opposing the canteen system may be, it is actually laboring for the promotion of intemperance in the Army, and the sacrifice of the best good of the service to private interests.

A VETERAN of the old Army, of long and faithful service, Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Brooks, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, died at Detroit, Mich., March 26. He was born in Massachusetts, entered the Military Academy in 1831, was graduated in 1835 and promoted to the 21st Artillery. His first service was in the Florida War, where he was engaged in the actions at Withlacoochee and Olikikaha and received the brevet of 1st lieutenant for his gallantry. When the Mexican War broke out he was captain in the 2d Artillery, and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for his gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey. He was in the Utah Expedition in 1855, and actively engaged; then came a term of frontier and garrison duty, and as the Civil War broke out he was lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He was one of the heroes of Fort Pickens and served in many other responsible positions, and when the war closed was brevetted brigadier-general for his meritorious services. He had then attained the rank of colonel of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and commanded the regiment until April 14, 1875, when he was retired from active service. No more conscientious officer than General Horace Brooks ever wore the uniform, and when he retired from the active career which he had fulfilled so well, it was with the admiration and good wishes of all.

In a letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL, a correspondent says: "I have been a constant reader and regular subscriber of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for many years, and am free to say have found you fair and just in dealing with us, and as the 'mouth-piece' of the Army I wish to invite your close and careful consideration of the bill now being proposed in relation to giving grade and pay for 20 years' service, which, as now proposed, I feel assured you will agree with me is simply an unjust discrimination against a class of officers who should have the most kindly consideration shown them. The proposed bill reads, 'That any officer of the staff or line of the Army who shall have served for 20 years in active service in one grade,' etc. Now, sir, I think it should read that any officer, either on the active or retired list, of the Army who has served 20 years in the one grade, shall receive, etc. The injustice is in this: suppose an officer who served during the war, and from the effects of wounds or disability incurred in line of duty or for age, if you please, shall have been retired before he has quite served his 20 years in active service, is deprived of the benefit to be given to one who joined after the war and who possibly never heard a ball whistle in anger, but he has seen the 20 years' service in time of peace, is still in the line of promotion and full enjoyment of all his limbs. As a class, at best, we would wish him to enjoy this benefit many years, for the exposure of the field is fast telling upon us, but it would, at least, be a satisfaction to feel that

we were not being legislated against." Our correspondent has stated his case so well, that he leaves nothing for us to add, to his argument.

CAPTAIN W. A. KERR, in a recent letter to the London *Live Stock Journal*, says: "The more I see of the manner in which our batteries are horsed and our cavalry mounted, the more am I confirmed in my opinion that never, within the memory of man, has the British army been so infamously underhorsed. The fault lies, not with the Inspector-General of Remounts, but with those who vote the sinews of war. By paying a better price, the French and Germans secure the pick of the market." Commenting upon this, *Turf, Field and Farm* says: "We can supply the world with horses of good bone, substance and action for cavalry or artillery, or we can send it the best of types for pleasure purposes. \* \* \* We cannot build up a permanent market in Europe or South America by unloading upon unsuspecting agents weeds or broken down nags, with the assurance that these are the best that we have been able to produce. It should be our aim to send strong and sound horses abroad, because these will give satisfaction, and if the foreigners will carefully select their agents there will be fewer disappointments."

THE London correspondent of the New York *Times* referring to the retirement of Bismarck, says: "The young Emperor is crowding his melodrama so thick with incidents and sensations that no rival show has a ghost of a chance with the public. Caprivi, the new Chancellor, has long been regarded as one of the cleverest soldiers in the Army, and until the rise of Waldersee, was looked upon as the most probable successor of Moltke as chief of the general staff. It is not forgotten that this young man, who has the finest army in the world for a plaything, has in his veins not only the blood of the fighting Hohenzollerns, but the blood of the crazy English George and the crazier Russian Paul. Therefore Russia promptly moves down eight new regiments toward the Galician frontier, and it is announced to-day that France has ordered three additional regiments from the South to Toul, thus making a complete division there. This is the most practical comment possible upon the substitution of Christian socialism for a Bismarck."

THE report of the House Military Committee on the Army Appropriation bill is a very interesting document, giving as it does General Kelton's history of the Army canteen system, in which is included the exhaustive report upon this subject prepared by Major Theo. Schwan, A. A. G., Dec. 31, 1888. The argument in favor of the perpetuation of the canteen system is irresistible, and the good results of its partial adoption are already shown. It is certainly to be hoped that Congress will not be misled by the opposition to it which originates in the selfish interests of post-traders and others, and in such mistaken impressions concerning the dignity of Army officers as that finding expression in a communication we publish this week. Whatever concerns the welfare and the comfort of the soldier also concerns his efficiency, and to promote this by all legitimate means should certainly be the officers' chief concern.

LIEUTENANT C. A. L. TOTTEN, 4th U. S. Artillery, now on duty at Yale College, has issued, through "The Our Race Publishing Company," of New Haven, Conn., an abstruse and valuable work entitled "Our Race, Its Origin, Its Destiny, the Romance of History, Lost Israel Found." There is an introduction by Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth. There are many commendations of the work, including one by Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel), who says: "I would not have believed that you could have put me—a country outsider given to chopping and literary excursions into such quick and lively rapport with the issues you discuss. Your enthusiasm is catching, and I am sure must catch readers in abundance."

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting favorably upon the bill, S. 2455, making an appropriation for the improvement of Fort Walla Walla, say: "It is an economical strategic point, and at this time, when the sections which it covers are so rapidly filling up, it is important that the post be well maintained to the point of efficiency against possible raids, outbreaks, or incursions. The Walla Walla Reservation embraces 619 acres, and adjoins the city of Walla Walla, and is well watered, and much of its area susceptible of a high state of cultivation."

THE House Committee on Military Affairs recommended the passage of the bill (H. R. 8304), providing that war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle an enlisted man to be retired. The number of war veterans still enlisted in the Army can not be large, and this probably would not reduce the

period of actual service below twenty-seven years in any case. The entire number of enlisted men now on the retired list is 249.

THE New York *Times*, referring to the recent visit of the Joint Committee of Congress, Major-General Schofield, Commander Folger and others to New York to look into the matter of a site for the immigrant landing depot, says: "The Committee is said to look with favor upon the proposition to take Ellis Island for that purpose. The business ought to be taken off Manhattan Island, and the erection of a new Castle Garden at the feet of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World would offend the sensibilities of persons who admire that effigy," and Ellis Island many are sure it will be.

THE story of Jessie Brown's hearing the battle cry of the Highlanders marching to the relief of Lucknow under Havelock is in danger of taking its place among the myths. At all events the story is undergoing a most thorough sifting in England. Mr. Archibald Forbes is among those who have come to the rescue of the imperilled reputation of "Highland Jesse." G. H. Lawrence, who was one of the garrison of Lucknow, tersely puts the case "that, considering the desperate nature of the fighting up to the Bailey Guard Gate, there was no room for music—not even of bagpipes."

SOME Army officers on the retired list are concerned lest Congress should pass a law prohibiting their class from holding any civil office. We do not anticipate the passage of any such law, this session at least.

THE plans and specifications proposed by P. A. Engineer Geo. W. Baird, U. S. N., for the pumping engines and boilers, engine house, reservoirs, etc., for the improvement of the Hot Springs Reservation, have been completed and are now ready for bidders.

THE prospects for the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service Bureau to the Agriculture Department never seemed brighter than at the present time. There is entire unanimity of opinion among the members of the several committees concerned, and up to the present time there are no indications of any opposition in either House.

THE Second Comptroller informs us that he will probably not take any action in the pending Watson longevity claims until it is seen what disposition Congress makes of the bill, printed in last week's JOURNAL, providing for the re-opening of claims of this class.

THE appointment of post chaplains to fill the two existing vacancies and the one to occur on the 30th of this month will probably be made the early part of next week, as it is understood that the President has made his selections.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Porter, N. Y., on April 4, for the trial of 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf. Detail: Col. John Mendenhall, 21 Art.; Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush, 11th Inf.; Major Francis L. Guenther, 21 Art.; Major John H. Page, 11th Inf.; Capt. Wm. McK. Dunn, 2d Art.; Capt. John R. Myrick, 3d Art.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, asst. surg.; Capt. Jas. Chester and Capt. Frank W. Hess, 31 Art.; Capt. Henry J. Haynesworth, Q. M. D.; Capt. John C. Scantling and Capt. George S. Grimes, 21 Art., and 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, 21 Art., J.-A. (S. O. 71, March 28, Div. A.)

Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Klamath and assigned to Bolé Barracks. Major P. D. Vroom, Insp. General, on expiration of his present leave, will report for temporary duty in the office of the Inspector General at Washington. Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. J. E. Myers, 31 Art. The resignation of 1st Lieut. H. D. Reed, 25th Inf., is accepted, to take effect June 30, 1890, and is granted leave until that date. (S. O. H. Q. A., March 27.)

CHAPLAIN JAS. J. KANE, Lieut. R. M. Lisle and B. T. Walling registered at the Navy Dept. this week.

MAJOR W. S. SEANTON, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., visited New York City this week and called upon friends at Governor's Island on Thursday.

By mutual agreement Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder will transfer from the 5th to the 1st Artillery and remain at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, and Lieut.-Col. Wm. Graham from the 1st to the 5th and remain on the Pacific Coast.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lt. S. F. Massey, 5th Art.; 2d Lt. Geo. O. Squier, 3d Art.; Capt. C. E. Clarke, retired; Col. E. M. Hoyt, I. G.; 1st Lt. Herbert Cushman, 20th Inf.; Col. Geo. L. Andrews, 25th Inf.; Capt. Chas. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf.; 1st Lt. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art.

CADET appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following named persons: Wm. H. Paine, Pomfret Centre, 3d Dist., Conn., and Harry W. Bliven, Bozrahville, 3d Dist., Conn. (alt.); Wm. M. Connell, 345 W. 29th st., N. Y. City, 11th Dist., N. Y. (alt.); Oliver L. Powell, Ottawa, 5th Dist., Ohio; Hamilton S. Hawkins, New Castle, Delaware (alt.).

## THE NEW ENGLISH MILITARY RIFLE.

In his interesting article upon "The Small Arms of European Armies," contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* some months since, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, U. S. Navy, observes: "England has lately adopted a modified Lee magazine rifle—a Lee with most of the strong points of the mechanism modified out—after making a long series of most amusing steps of development in order to reach the conclusion that this arm was suited to her needs."

It must be conceded that the English Small Arms Committee, in the long period it has required to decide upon the best model for the new Service rifle, has made changes in the original type of the Lee submitted by the inventor, and there is no question that these changes have resulted in an arm more complicated in design and one involving new constructive and functional features. The Lee rifle adopted in 1880 for the U. S. Navy is undoubtedly in its qualities of strength, simplicity of construction, natur-

alness and ease of manipulation and reliability of service in the hands of sailors, the perfect result of mechanical and inventive skill. It must be remembered, however, in considering the relative merits of the U. S. Navy model and its English evolution, that essentially different conditions have arisen in military practice during the decades since the former was perfected under the supervision of a single exceptionally clever officer of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, and without the conflicting suggestions and interminable discussion of a large commission of theorists and experts. At the time the Navy Lee was adopted there was no serious thought of reducing the calibre of a military arm below the .45, which was then in both America and England deemed the most desirable standard.

The conception of a smokeless and noiseless chemical explosive to take the place of gunpowder may have been entertained by a small number of experimentalists, but it had not entered into the plans of practical ordnance authorities.

It was about 1885 that the English War Office first essayed a reduction of calibre from .450 to .405, and at that time, in an extended trial of a number of Enfield-Martini barrels in comparison with American Lees of .453 calibre, the results were found to be favorable to the latter. It is obvious that the final great change of calibre and the coincident probability of a new explosive, which, while it adds to the range and power of a small arm, demands a greater strength of chamber and action, have suggested the changes from the original Lee type that are apparent in the new English rifle. Whether all of these changes are practical improvements continued trial in the hands of troops can alone determine. That the ballistic qualities of the rifle are of a high order has been demonstrated by continued usage of a considerable number issued in 1883 to troops in India and the British Provinces in America, as well as by subsequent tests on a larger scale in England. The new arms are now being issued as rapidly as the production will permit.

To the courtesy of the Remington Arms Company through its New York management and agency, Hartley and Graham, we are indebted for cuts No. 1 and 2, severally illustrating the contour of the new arm entire, without its sword-bayonet, and of the longitudinal section with the bolt drawn back throwing out a dummy cartridge. The illustrations of the vertical sections indicating the arrangement of the cartridges in the magazine and mode of entrance to the chamber, the location and action of the cut off, and the back sight in elevation, are copies from admirable drawing accompanying an elaborate article upon repeating arms in a recent number of the *Revista di Artiglieria*, of Rome.

The dimensions and weight of the English Lee-Metford, as the official pattern was sealed in November, 1888, are as follows: Length of rifle 4 feet 1 inch, of barrel 2 feet 6½ inches, of bayonet 12 inches; weight of rifle without ammunition 9 lbs. 6 ozs. (according to the statement of Col. Slade of the Small Arms Commission, in his recent lecture at Aldershot), of the magazine loaded 120zs., of the bayonet 15½ ozs. The length of the bayonet is variously reported at 12 and 16 inches, but as it will be almost always detached from the arm, and is indeed a feature of the retention of which there were very considerable doubts in the discussion of the Committee for some time, exactness in this particular is not very important.

It is hardly necessary to reproduce a cut of our own Lee model to suggest the changes brought about in its English descendant, so familiar are our readers with the much admired U. S. Navy rifle. One of the first departures noticeable is the breaking of the stocking into fore stock and butt at the rear of the trigger guard, whereas in the Navy Lee the wood runs uninterruptedly from the butt-plate to within two or three inches of the muzzle—a feature of construction generally assumed to add to the strength of the arm. In breaking the wood in their new rifle the English have, however, done as they did with the Martini-Henry, and their experience may be accepted as an assurance of the durability of the present design.

The next obvious change is the encasing of the bolt in such a manner as to cover the upper opening of the receiver. This may be regarded as an improvement in view of the conditions of Egyptian campaigning, though with our own model it is only necessary to withdraw the bolt and reverse the opening to clear the system of sand or dust in short order. The cut-off is well illustrated in the cuts and needs no explanation. As to the balance of advantage and disadvantage through the consequent complication of the magazine's relation to the rifle, our own experts will probably incline to the opinion that it is against the altered gun. Lieut. Kimball, as inspector of the several thousand stand purchased for the U. S. Navy, has enjoyed exceptional opportunities of practically observing the operation of the anti-cut-off principle, and he certainly urges strong reasons in its favor and decidedly disapproves the change. The addition of the cut-off to the Lee model, recommended by the U. S. Army Board on Repeating Arms, in 1881-2, "as first in order of merit," was a matter of serious difference of opinion among its members and, it is quite possible, was adopted rather in deference to supposed theories in the War Department than to the judgment of the Board. In opposition to the policy of the English Committee of Small Arms we have too, as an indorsement of the anti-cut-off principle, the example of that very clever Austrian artisan, Mannlicher, who, in adapting the Lee magazine, has made it a permanent feature of his rifle, thus necessitating, except at the cost of great mechanical complication, the use of his gun as a magazine feeder alone. As the Committee decided for the double character of the Lee-Metford, however, it should at least be credited with the construction of a strong and simple device to secure its operation.

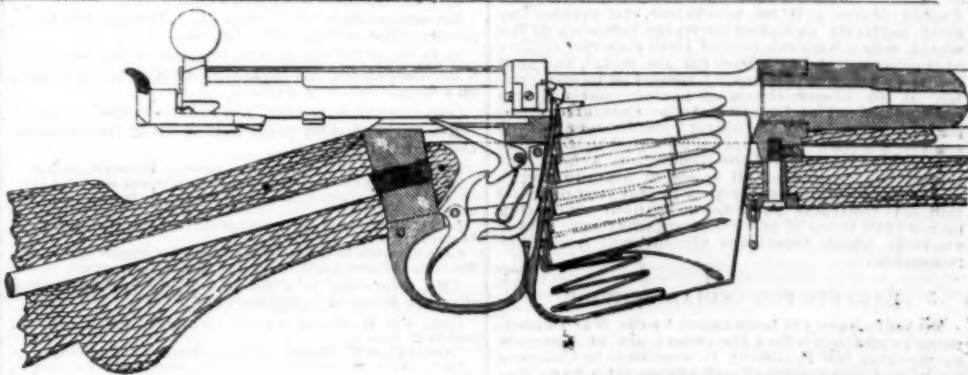
After a long discussion *pro* and *con* upon the question of the fixed magazine, strongly urged by many small arms theorists, the English Committee wisely decided in favor of the detachable, deferring to the expert judgment of the inventor, who was sustained by Lord Wolseley and other experienced campaigners. It will be seen that, though detached from the receiver, the magazine is still secured by a short chain to the front of the receiver-frame, thus assuring Tommy Atkins' constant possession of at least one feeder for the "supreme moment." It is un-



No. 1.



No. 2.



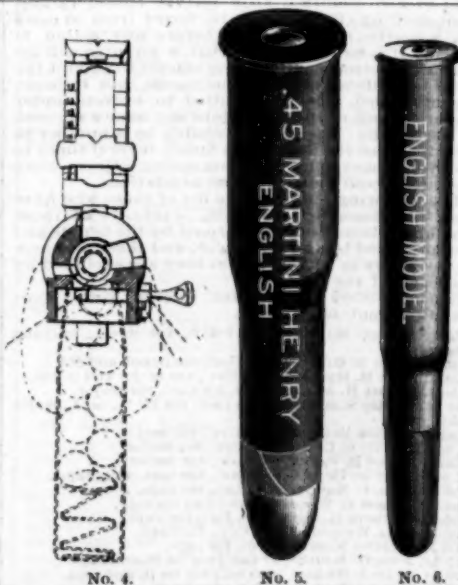
No. 3.

derstood that one extra magazine will be issued with each rifle.

The shaping of the butt-stock at its front after the suggestion of the pistol-grip of fowling pieces, is an obvious improvement. Another meritorious feature, also copied from sporting arms, is the introduction of a trap in the butt-plate admitting to a recess within fitted to hold an oil-bottle and jag. Both of these innovations in military small arms are sensible and practical features, admirably suited to the needs and uses of an army which must do its campaigning in every part of the globe under the most varied conditions of climate and temperature.

Of the barrel-sights of the new English rifle very strong commendation is justifiable. The front or muzzle sight is a firmly set, nearly square, block, pierced vertically to admit a fine ray of light when in correct alignment with the eye looking through a notch in the back sight. In aiming the eye brings the foresight within the rear notch, so that lines of light of equal width are seen on both sides of it and fixing the central fine line on the point to be hit. The backsight, designed like the regulation military leaf fixture, but made with great exactness and perfectly in axis with the foresight, is graduated up to 1,900 yards. The fixed sight is at 300 yards. Another set of sights is fixed upon the left side of the barrel-stock, as indicated in cut No. 1, designed for greater elevation than is attainable with the regulation sights. When not required, the rear one rests horizontally in a slot of the stock, being pivoted on the band at the break of the stock. The front, or dial, sight is pivoted upon a circular plate set in the stock, upon which it travels radially by degrees graduated for elevations from 1,050 to 2,800 yards. As to the correctness of this second system of sights its permanent reliability may not be assured without the pivoting points are firmly fixed in the metal of the barrel. For plunging shots or such elevations as the Peabody-Martini rifles were adapted to by the Turks in the campaign of 1877, 2,200 yards' range being even then possible with the American arms, such a system of sighting may prove effective.

As compared with the calibres of the new military small arms of Europe, that of the English, .303, is about a mean between the theoretical minimum of Hebler, 296, and the .310 of the latest German and Belgian Mauser, now assumed to be experimentally the best for general results. The English rifle was, according to Col. Slade, designed for black gunpowder compressed in pellets. With this ammunition,



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.

though the initial velocity has not exceeded 1850 f. s., very excellent precision has been attained. John Rigby, well known in the United States as perhaps the most uniform marksman of the English team at Wimbledon and Creedmoor, is reported to have scored upon a three feet bull's-eye, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards distance, 224 out of a possible 225. In the trial practice of soldiers detailed without regard to their ability as shots, while of course no approximation even to the extraordinary performance cited above has been dreamed of as possible, a very unusual percentage of hits at the various ranges has been made.

The Lee-Metford is rifled upon the principle, approved for a longtime in England, of Mr. Metford,

whose name is added to the designation of the small arm as was, for a similar reason, that of Henry to the Martini-Henry. The grooves are very shallow and seven in number, completing a turn to the left hand in ten inches. For the high velocities that may be expected from the small calibres and new explosives, the Metford rifling is a much better principle than that of his predecessor with its sharp lands and increasing twist.

A feature which we have not noticed is a latch pivoted in the metal work of the rear frame on the left side and swinging, when not in service, forward into a slot of the fore-stock. Its office is to lock the system when the bolt is at home and its handle turned down to the right. To us it appears to be a superfluous addition to the breech mechanism.

With a view to indicating the difference between the cartridge now used by the British army in the old service rifle and that which will be issued for the new arm, we reproduce cuts Nos. 5 and 6. The Martini-Henry cartridge is loaded with 85 grs. of powder and 480 of lead. The powder charge for the Lee-Netford cartridge will be 65 grs., projecting a bullet of hardened lead, covered by a sleeve of copper or steel, weighing 215 grs. This will admit of the soldier carrying 115 or 120 rounds instead of the regulation 70, and add proportionately to the supply of the ammunition train.

On the whole the new English rifle, while open to adverse criticisms as to important changes from the original type, retains the *motif* of the Lee in its detachable magazine. Considering the varied tests to which the arm will be subjected, one or two of the changes may be useful. In further elaborating the simple inspiration of the inventor the Committee has added considerably to the cost of the rifle.

The Remington Arms Co., which controls the production and sale of the Lee magazine arms, is now preparing the tools for rifles of the new calibre. The capacity of the special plant for the present calibre is now some 600 per week, but as the machine plant is very large there would be in a short time no reasonable limit to the production should large contracts offer. The Company contemplates likewise preparing tools for the manufacture of the English model and calibre.

One of the immediate results of the small calibres and high power explosives has been to imperatively necessitate the use of cartridge shells, solid drawn, extra strong at the base, and of exceptionally exact contour and proportions. Considerable numbers of foreign made small calibre cartridges have been sent to the United States for use in testing work under construction, and a large percentage have been found faulty in construction and shape, lacking uniformity of contour and strength so that they have been either too large or too loosely fitting for the chambers of models in course of completion. As a rule in our somewhat extended experience European cartridges are made with indifferent tools or of poor metal, which does not draw well. The United States, as it has heretofore, still retains the most perfectly equipped cartridge factories in the world, which with the best of Lake Superior copper at their command as a base for the metal, and skill born of a large experience of special processes, enable it to assure the most perfect and uniform production. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, now probably the oldest establishment of its kind in America or Europe, is operated by the same capitalists that control the Remington Arms Company. Its output of all types of ammunition is about one million per day year in and year out; its military contracts have been without exception larger than those of any other organization. These are facts which Americans abroad will do well to remember.

#### BREVETS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

NO STEPS have yet been taken by the War Department to put into effect the recent act of Congress authorizing the President to nominate to Congress for brevet commissions those officers who have distinguished themselves in Indian campaigns, but the subject will doubtless soon receive consideration. Commanding officers are to be heard from in cases not hitherto recommended before any action is taken. It is quite probable that a circular will be issued requesting commanding officers to submit the names of officers of their commands, not hitherto recommended, who are entitled to brevets under the provisions of the act, before any names are sent to the Senate. There will probably be a number to add, for since the Senate has failed several times to confirm names sent in, commanding officers have hesitated about making recommendations.

The following is a complete list of those who have been recommended since 1867, exclusive of those who have already been confirmed by the Senate and commissioned by the President, and those not now on the active or retired list, as they are excluded by the terms of the bill:

Recommended by Brig.-Gen. George Crook, commanding Dept. of Arizona:

Capt. George M. Randall, 231 Inf., for lt. col., col. and brig. gen.  
1st Lt. John B. Babcock, 5th Cav., for lt. col. and col.  
Capt. John M. Hamilton, 5th Cav., for major and lt. col.  
Capt. Robert H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., for major.  
1st Lt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., for 1st lt., capt., major and lt. col.  
Capt. Thomas McGregor, 1st Cav., for major.  
Capt. Camillo C. Carr, 1st Cav., for major.  
Capt. Alfred B. Taylor, 5th Cav., for major.  
1st Lt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., for capt. and major.  
1st Lt. Wm. C. Manning, 23d Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Albert E. Wadson, 5th Cav., for capt.  
1st Lt. William H. Boyle, 21st Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Max Wendorf, 21st Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Charles King (retired), for capt.  
2d Lt. John G. Bourke, 31 Cav., for 1st lt. and capt.  
2d Lt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., for 1st lt. and capt.  
2d Lt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Peter S. Homus, 1st Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Robert London, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Charles H. Hey, 23d Inf., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.

Recommended by Col. J. C. Davis, 231 Inf., commanding Department of the Columbia:

Maj. Edwin C. Mason, 21st Inf., for brig. gen.  
Maj. John Green, 1st Cav. (retired), for col. brig. gen.  
Capt. David Perry, 1st Cav., for brig. gen.  
Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art., for col.  
Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., for lt. col.  
1st Lt. Chas. C. Crosson, 1st Cav., for lt. col.  
Capt. Henry C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., for maj.

Capt. Henry McElderry, asst. surg., for maj.  
Capt. Geo. H. Burton, 21st Inf., for maj.  
1st Lt. Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Chas. P. Eaton, 12th Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Henry N. Morse, 1st Cav., for capt.  
1st Lt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art., for capt.  
2d Lt. Sidney W. Taylor, 4th Art., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Edward S. Chapin, 4th Art., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Wm. H. Miller, 1st Cav., for 1st lt.

Recommended by Lt. Col. Carr, 5th Cav., commanding Republican River Expedition:

Capt. Samuel S. Sumner, 5th Cav., for lt. col.  
1st Lt. Edward M. Hayes, 5th Cav., for capt.  
2d Lt. Wm. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Wm. C. Forbush, 5th Cav., for 1st lt.

Recommended by Col. Jos. J. Reynolds (bvt. maj. gen., U. S. A.), commanding 5th Military District:

Capt. J. M. Bacon, 9th Cav., for lt. col.  
Capt. Henry Carroll, 9th Cav., for major.  
Capt. Edward M. Heyl, 9th Cav., for major.  
Capt. Henry McElderry, asst. surg., for major.  
1st Lt. Peter M. Boehm, 4th Cav. (retired), for capt.  
1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav. (retired), for capt.  
1st Lt. Geo. C. Albee, 24th Inf. (retired), for capt.

Recommended by Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf., commanding Ind. Ter. expedition, and Gens. Pope, Sheridan and Sherman:

Major Charles E. Compton, 6th Cav., for col.  
Capt. Wyllys Lyman, 5th Inf., for lt. col.  
Capt. Tullius C. Tupper, 6th Cav., for lt. col.  
Capt. Adna R. Chaffee, 6th Cav., for lt. col.  
1st Lt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., for capt., maj.  
1st Lt. Granville Lewis, 5th Inf. (retired), for capt.  
1st Lt. George W. Baird, 5th Inf., for capt.  
1st Lt. Gilbert E. Overton, 8th Cav., for capt.  
1st Lt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav., for capt.  
2d Lt. James W. Pope, 5th Inf., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Frank West, 6th Cav., for 1st lt.  
2d Lt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., for 1st lt.

Recommended by Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf., commanding District of the Yellowstone, and Gens. Terry, Sheridan and Sherman:

Capt. James S. Casey, 5th Inf., for lt. col.  
2d Lt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., for lt. col.  
Capt. Edmund Butler, 5th Inf., for maj.  
1st Lt. Robert McDonald, 5th Inf. (retired), for capt.  
1st Lt. Mason Carter, 5th Inf., no rank specified.  
1st Lt. Henry Romney, 5th Inf., no rank specified.  
1st Lt. Geo. W. Baird, 5th Inf., no rank specified.  
2d Lt. Edward J. McClelland, 21 Cav., no rank specified.  
2d Lt. Lovell H. Jerome, 21 Cav., no rank specified.  
2d Lt. Edward W. Casey, 23d Inf., no rank specified.

Recommended by Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Dept. of Columbia:

2d Lt. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Inf., for 1st lt., capt.  
2d Lt. Wm. C. Brown, 1st Cav., for 1st lt.  
1st Lt. Charles F. Humphrey, 4th Art., for capt., major.

Recommended by Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding Dept. of Missouri:

Capt. George A. Armes, 10th Inf., for lt. col.

Recommended by Colonel J. I. Gregg, 8th Cav., comdg. Dist. of Prescott, Arizona:

1st Lt. Oscar I. Converse, 14th Inf. (retired), for capt.

Recommended by Major J. S. Mason, 35th Inf., and Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell:

Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Inf., for major, lt. col. col.

Recommended by Brig. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, comdg. Dept. of California:

1st Lt. John Lafferty, 8th Cav. (retired), for capt., major.

Major Henry C. Merriam, 24th Inf., no rank specified.

Capt. J. H. Walker, 14th Inf. (retired), for lt. col. His own application.

1st Lt. Thomas F. Tobey, 14th Inf., for capt. By Capt. J. H. Walker, 14th Inf.

Capt. Charles L. Cooper, 10th Cav., for major and lt. col. His own application, through the H. S. J. Randall.

The following is a list of officers recommended who are not now in the Service:

Capt. Wm. H. Brown, 5th Cav. (deceased), for lt. col., col. and brig. gen.

Capt. Julius W. Mason, 5th Cav. (deceased), for colonel.

Capt. Azor H. Nickerson, 23d Inf. (resigned), for major, lt. col. and col.

Capt. James Burns, 5th Cav. (deceased), for major, lt. col. and col.

Capt. Frederick D. Ogilby, 8th Inf. (deceased), for lt. col.

Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th Inf. (deceased), for major.

Capt. George F. Price, 5th Cav. (deceased), for major.

1st Lt. Wm. F. Rice, 23d Inf. (deceased), for capt. and maj.

1st Lt. Alfred B. Bache, 5th Cav. (deceased), for capt. and major.

1st Lt. Alexander Grant, 1st Cav. (deceased), for capt.

1st Lt. Quentin Campbell, 5th Inf. (deceased), for capt.

1st Lt. Jacob Almy, 5th Cav. (deceased), for capt.

1st Lt. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav. (discharged), for capt.

1st Lt. Charles H. Rockwell, 5th Cav. (deceased), for capt.

2d Lt. William J. Ross, 21st Inf. (resigned), for 1st lt. and capt.

2d Lt. Alexander O. Brodie, 1st Cav. (resigned), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. Edward L. Keyes, 5th Cav. (discharged), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. Edwin P. Bokerwin, 5th Cav. (discharged), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. George O. Eaton, 5th Cav. (resigned), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. Edward R. Theller, 21st Inf. (deceased), for 1st lt.

1st Lt. Edward R. Theller, 21st Inf. (deceased), for capt.

1st Lt. J. W. Ross, 21st Inf. (deceased), for capt.

2d Lt. Geo. R. Bacon, 1st Cav. (resigned), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. John G. Kyle, 1st Cav. (deceased), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. Henry De W. Moore, 21st Inf. (deceased), for 1st lt.

Capt. Leister Walker, 5th Cav. (discharged), for lt. col.

1st Lt. Geo. F. Price, 5th Cav. (deceased), for capt.

1st Lt. Julia C. A. Schenofsky, 5th Cav. (hon. dis.), for capt.

2d Lt. Jacob Almy, 5th Cav. (deceased), for capt.

Capt. C. A. Hartwell, 8th Cav. (deceased), for col.

2d Lt. Austin Henley, 6th Cav. (deceased), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. William B. Wetmore, 6th Cav. (resigned), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. Thomas B. Nichols, 6th Cav. (resigned), for 1st lt.

2d Lt. John A. Bogaumer, 10th Cav. (hon. dis.), for 1st lt.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

### HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

GENERAL SHERMAN announces that he has taken measures to protect his countrymen from the post mortem scandal over the location and character of his prospective monument, by providing it himself in advance. Let us hope that this wise provision will have the effect upon his longevity that carrying an umbrella does upon the weather, making sure that what is anticipated will be long delayed.

With forethought equal to that of General Sherman, General Emmons Clark has provided his own monument, but in his case it consists of two noble volumes wherein are recorded the "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, 1806-1889." A history of this regiment was written twenty years ago by two gentlemen connected with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, William Swinton, whose name the volume bears, and George E. Poud, author of one of the best of the Scribner's series of War Histories, that on the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. This last gentleman is one whose modesty has prevented him from receiving the credit to which he was entitled for a work justly described by General Clark as "much valued for its completeness and accuracy, as a history of the campaigns of the Seventh Regiment in 1861-63."

The present work adds twenty years to the record and gives a variety of detail such as is only possible to one who has followed the fortunes of the regiment for a full generation. For thirty years General Clark has occupied his leisure in gathering material for his work, and it is a model for all similar undertakings. To say what is the fact, that it is worthy of the regiment whose deeds it celebrates is in itself the highest praise. An introductory chapter covers the military history of New York island from its discovery by Hendrick Hudson in 1609 to the formation two hundred years later, in 1806, of the four companies of "artillerie," now constituting the first four companies of the Seventh Regiment. A chapter is devoted to the period from 1806-1811, another to the years from 1812-15, and a third to 1816-1824. From that time on each year occupies a separate chapter.

In the Appendix we have a register of the present officers of the Seventh and a roster of the regiment, muster rolls for various periods, roster of officers, 1806-1889, inspection returns, 1824-1889, records of rifle practice, biographical sketches of those distinguished by long and faithful service, and, finally, a biographical sketch of Gen. Clark, furnished at the request of the Publishing Committee by Capt. Wm. H. Palmer. Eleven steel portraits, ninety-five woodcuts and 171 vignettes illustrate these handsome volumes. Altogether we have 171 portraits of gentlemen identified in one way or another with the history of the Seventh—and we should add of one lady. The lady accorded the honor of appearing in this goodly company is Mrs. Cowdrey, née Mary Divver, who was adopted and educated by the regiment after the suicide in 1851 of her unfortunate father, Major Joseph A. Divver, adjutant of the Seventh and lieutenant of U. S. Dragoons during the war with Mexico.

"Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm," Emerson tells us, and certainly Gen. Clark brings to his work this prime element of greatness. With him admiration for the regiment with whose fortunes he was so long identified assumes almost the dignity of a cult, and he has written of it lovingly and well. May his spirit descend upon his most worthy successor, and this work, standing as a beacon light of the past, guide the noble Seventh to a still more distinguished future.

We might suggest to the Publishing Committee, by the way of minor criticism in passing, that the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is not usually known as "Colonel William P. Church," as he appears on p. 336 of Volume II. Perhaps this mis-calling is by the way of appropriate retaliation for the possible misspelling of the names of the officers of the Seventh in these columns. This suggestion is respectfully referred to Captain James Thorne Harper, of the 9th Company.

### THE NECESSITY FOR THE HENDERSON BILL.

A STRIKING example of the necessity for the passage of the Henderson Bill, by which additional aid will be extended to the National Guard of the States by the Government, is shown in a letter received by the National Guard Association from Adjutant-General William Henry of Mississippi, in which he reports that the Legislature of that State has failed to make any appropriation whatever for the support of its National Guard, and has even withdrawn the \$50 formerly allowed the Adjutant-General for postage. He states that "if it were not for the uniforms and arms supplied by the United States Government, the National Guard of Mississippi would be compelled to disband."

This is the case in other States, although fortunately few, who do not feel that their need of an organized National Guard is sufficiently great to require them to tax themselves to maintain a force which will be more valuable for national defence than for the local police of the State.

### Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

COMPANIES B and I of this command assembled at the armory on Thursday evening, March 20, for instruction in the school of the battalion by Lieut. Col. Smith. Formation was prompt and correct. The drill was good throughout, with the exception that distances in columns of companies and divisions was not quite up to the 7th's standard. The first half was devoted to forming divisions from columns of companies, in both quick and double time, and again forming columns of companies by the command right (or left) by companies. These movements seemed to be perfectly understood by both officers and men, the result being perfect execution. The change of front was well executed, guides displaying familiarity with their duties. The drilling of a recruit class in charge of a corporal of Co. I was closely observed. The class was strictly attentive, well set up, and drilled with precision. If the attention given to individual instruction and the intelligence and patience of the instructor are fair examples of squad instruction in this regiment (and it is highly probable that they are), it is not to be marvelled at that the drills of the 7th are devoid of raggedness. It was learned that not less than

### THANKS TO RENDEZVOUS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE happy thought of detailing an officer for recruiting service from a company with no desertions was not an offspring from the Major's mind, but that of the Hon. Secretary of War, from whom all good things come. The only trouble the Major had was in properly carrying out the order, as there were nine troops without deserters. By all means carry out Rendezvous' suggestion, try all captains who have had deserters, and promotion will be rapid for the lieutenants.

THE MAJOR.

ENGLAND is to celebrate in great style in May next the seventieth birthday of Florence Nightingale, of Crimean fame, who is passing the evening of her life in peaceful content on her beautiful estate in Derbyshire.

thirty drills are calculated upon to constitute a course, and it was a self-evident fact that the recruits had not been instructed in new movements until such a course was justified by proficiency in those previously taken up. This is the only plan which can be consistently approved of, and one which should recommend itself to all squad instructors, as the results are indisputable proofs of its effectiveness.

The criticism of the battalion drill of Cos. E and F of the 7th Regiment appearing last week corrected itself in the mind of all persons familiar with the tactics. The movements "Wings right forward, four right," and "Wings left front into line," are provided for by par. 460, Tactics, and in official decisions, A. G. O., 1887, while the fix and unfix bayonet in the "rally" and "deployment" of divisions is specially cared for in letter A. G. O., Sept. 18, 1884, Official Decisions.

The dress parade and review of the regiment by Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on the evening of March 24, was an unusually fine display, and fully up to the high standard for which the regiment is justly celebrated. A guard mount at 7 o'clock was the first ceremony. The officer of the day was Captain Louis E. Lefferts, officers of the guard, Lieut. S. W. Merritt and H. E. Zittel, and a detail of two sergeants, three corporals and fifty privates, (five from each company.) This ceremony was promptly and correctly conducted. Guards were posted in charge of various seats in the drill hall and elsewhere, after which the doors were opened to the spectators, and the seats were filled long before the formal ceremonies of the evening began. Assembly sounded promptly at 8 p. m., and adjutant's call at 8.15. The equalization was 10 companies of 32 files. The formation was prompt and perfect, and Adjutant Fitzgerald gave the command Guides Post at 8.18 and duly turned the regiment over to Col. Appleton. The colors were received with ceremony, the 1st company acting as escort. Dress parade was the first ceremony; it was a handsome and perfect showing. Review by Gen. Fitzgerald followed; the latter was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Majors Auguste P. Montant, H. S. Van Dwyer, W. Goodwin, C. L. Perkins, D. Crocker, Captains W. E. Roosevelt and F. B. Appleton. Previous to joining the reviewing officer, the colonel sheathed his sword, which is not in accordance with the decision from the A. G. O., U. S. A., June 10, 1887. There has been considerable question as to this decision, but as announced in the JOURNAL of last week it supersedes the decision of Jan. 16, 1888. In the passage the 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th and 10th companies took the honors, the first two named companies being particularly good. Line was reformed in perfect shape, after which the following were called to the front and centre and presented with crosses of honor for long and faithful service, viz: Gold Bar to Cross of Honor (20 years' service), Captains George W. Rand and Augustus W. Conover, and Private Harrison G. McFadden. Silver Bar to Cross of Honor (15 years' service), Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, Lieut. Harry M. Nesbitt, Sergeants Charles A. Cappa, George Henry Evers, Charles M. Baker and James D. Ford, Corporals Frank W. Colwell, Privates Louis G. Frankau, Harold C. Titus, Isaiah W. Lore, and John A. Murray.

Cross of Honor in Bronze (10 years' service), Lieutenants Andrew J. Eccles, Eugene T. Kirkland, and Addison McDougall; 1st Sergeants James W. Carter and Henry H. Spelman; Sergeants Gerald N. Stanton, George D. Cook, David Valentine, Jr., F. L. Van Benschoten, William V. A. Mulholland, Arthur C. Clayton, and Henry S. Clark; Corporals Joseph F. Day, Michael J. Fitz Mahony, and William A. Taylor; Privates Marshall W. Scriven, James Worrall Arthur, Stephen A. Cooper, Edward H. Gouge, David A. McLeod, Albert Shumway, Jr., Zeb Mayhew, Charles W. Miller, Smith A. Harriman, William S. Richter, and James Osborne Wright. The following named members who qualified, during the past year, for the Cross of Honor in gold, with 7 in brilliant (25 years' service), were: Sergeant George Gregory; Private William M. Morgan.

Following the presentation of medals was a short battalion drill, commands by bugle. The movements were column of fours, followed by close column of companies, column of fours, close column of companies forming first in double rank, and then in single rank, followed by a resumption of the double rank formation. These movements were rapid and clear, distances perfect. Column of fours were next formed, and then close column of divisions, in which several advances were made. The abouts by fours in this movement were very fine, as in fact was the entire drill. Column of fours were formed and then on the right into line. After the formation was complete Col. Appleton ordered the regiment dismissed. The steadiness of the men, the accuracy and distance, and the manual were most praiseworthy. The commands by the bugle were thoroughly understood.

In the system of battalion instruction prescribed by Col. Appleton a large variety of movements have been covered, and the fruits of this instruction are plainly manifest, besides being greatly appreciated by the officers and men participating. During the evening the music rendered by Cappa's Band was very much enjoyed. Selections were played from the "March of the Dukes" and the popular songs of "Down Went McGinty" and "Little Annie Rooney," rendered after the ceremonies, started quite a number of the many fair ladies present to humming. The guards were very efficient in their duties, and great attention was paid to saluting.

There is no truth in the statement that the Board of Officers had voted to decline the invitation received from Col. Partridge for the regiment to unite with the 23d in a field day at Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The matter is still under consideration and will not be decided, it is thought, for some time yet.

One of the most interesting matches every shot over the range occurred last Saturday evening in the "Team of Two" match. The winning teams were:

Corpl. G. L. Hoffman, H.....	200 yards.	4444554-30
	500 yards.	5555555-35-65
Pvt. N. D. Lancaster, H.....	200 yards.	3444455-39
	500 yards.	5555555-35-64-129
Corpl. M. Osborne, L.....	200 yards.	4455554-32
	500 yards.	5555555-34-66
Pvt. W. A. Pratt, I.....	200 yards.	4454455-31
	500 yards.	5554455-30-61-127
Lieut. C. F. Bement, A.....	200 yards.	3554445-30
	500 yards.	5555545-34-64
Capt. A. W. Conover, A.....	200 yards.	4454554-31
	500 yards.	3554455-31-62-128

Saturday evening, March 29, the "Team of Three" and Revolver matches (finals), will be shot.

#### Twelfth New York.—Colonel H. Dowd.

On Tuesday, March 18, five companies of the 12th Regiment, B, D, G, H and I, equalized into six companies of twelve files, were instructed in the School of the Battalion by Col. Heman Dowd, assisted by Lieut. Col. Miller and Maj. Leonard. The equalization and formation were rapid and excellent, barely ten minutes elapsing between assembly and the present to the colonel, and this, too, with the extra company taking position in the right wing and having to move to its proper place before adjutant's call could be sounded. The colonel opened the drill with the exercise of the Manual of Arms, which was a very marked improvement over previous exhibitions. The battalion was then advanced in line, broken into column of fours, and then marched by the flank of companies, again resuming the column of fours, step guided and distances accurate. From an advance in line, companies were broken into column and line re-formed by a front into line, the wheelings and turns correct and prompt. As usual, the very simplest movement in the School of the Battalion, "left of companies rear into column," was spoiled by the failure of several of the company commanders in allowing their companies to pass away from them before wheeling into column, needless dressing and shuffling being the result. From an advance in line of fours, the double column of fours was formed in good shape and after a change of direction was deployed by two movements. This manoeuvre was repeated, the deployment being, however, to the front. From the

column of fours on the march, a front into line faced to the rear was executed without a flaw, and then from an advance of the battalion the double column was formed, and on the march was deployed by two movements. Thus far the drill was about as near perfect as any commanding officer could desire, officers prompt, guides sharp and men in ranks steady and attentive. The close column movements by division were next executed, and here, for the first time, distances were badly preserved. Commandants of companies should remember that the distance in close column is six and not three yards. The deployments were made on the right, left and centre divisions, and in general were correct except in the slowness of placing the markers. From column of divisions at a halt, direction was changed by the right and left flank. Direction was also changed with the column of divisions on the march. The centre division was seemingly at fault in this movement, for its chief was exceedingly slow in taking up the double time. After a short rest the colonel gave way to Lieut. Col. Miller, who at once took up the loadings and firings, the volleys by battalion, rank and company being excellent. There was, however, a decided failure in the rear rank men to take the required step to the right when aiming. Fire-closers are not merely things of ornament, and are not placed in rear of the companies to merely mark the distance in one wing and but two in the other. The colonel, however, promptly settled the difficulty by moving the extra company to the other wing, and though this changed the designation of all the companies, for the original left company was now placed in the right of the original right company, the drill continued as though nothing had happened. A correct estimate of the ability of the company officers of the 12th may be made from this change, and although four of the companies were commanded by lieutenants, there was not another error noticed. As a whole, the drill was a thorough one.

On Monday evening, April 21, an exhibition drill will be given at the armory. It is said a battalion, consisting of six companies, will be specially selected for the occasion. The criticism on the battalion drill of Cos. A, C, E, F and H, will appear next week. It was an excellent drill.

#### Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

MAJOR RICHARD P. MORLE handed in his resignation to Col. David E. Austen on March 20. The resignation is due to a disability of his knee sustained while at camp in 1888, and which will prevent Major Morle from taking any violent or active exercise.

At a meeting of the 13th Regiment Armory Commission March 17, Capt. T. Daus was elected supervising architect of the new armory. Mr. Daus's fees in the work which will come under his hand will be about \$15,000.

The regiment will assemble for drill and instruction on Monday, March 31. The regiment is directed to parade, in dress uniform, on Thursday, April 3, for review by Col. Daniel Appleton, commanding 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Harding, Capt. George C. Cochran, and Lieut. A. H. Wright, prior to which the regiment have been appointed a board for examination of non-coms.

#### Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE games which took place in the regimental armory on the evening of March 22, under the auspices of the Regimental Athletic Association, drew a large audience. The events, although open exclusively to the regiment, were well contested, and brought out a creditable number of participants. One of the features of the evening was an exhibition run mile run by Wm. Day, the champion amateur cross country runner of America. He accomplished the distance in 4 minutes 47.3 seconds amid considerable applause. The summaries of the other events were as follows:

Fifty Yard Dash (handicap).—Five heats. Final heat won by D. S. Meyer, Co. K, 2 ft. Time, 6 sec. T. Carr, Co. H, 4 feet, second.

One Mile Walk.—Won by E. D. Lange, Co. B, scratch. S. M. Phillips, Co. K, 35 seconds, second. Time, 8 min. 54.5 sec.

Regimental Tug-of-War.—Teams of four men. Time limit five minutes. First trial pull between Companies I and G, won by Co. G by 8½ inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. F. Sliney, Co. E, scratch; height 5 ft. 5½ in. D. M. Fernandes, Co. F, 2 in., second, 5 ft. 2½ in.

Three Legged Race (one lap).—First heat won by E. W. Hepper and C. W. Howe, Jr., Co. H. Time, 21 2-5 seconds. Second heat won by F. F. Sliney and J. A. Quigley, Co. E. Time, 22 2-5 seconds.

One Mile Run (handicap).—Won by H. E. Billings, Jr., Co. C, scratch. Time, 5 min. 24.5 seconds. K. C. Collier, Co. C, 25 yds., second.

Tug-of-War (second pull).—Co. I and B teams. Won by Co. B by 11 inches.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run (handicap). First heat won by F. F. Sliney, Co. E, scratch; Time, 1 m. 25.2-5 sec. W. L. Follett, Co. F, 6 yards, second. Second heat won by E. W. Hepper, Co. H, 4 yards, 1 m. 11.5-6; A. G. Hill, Co. E, second. Sliney, in the first heat, ran one lap in excess of distance.

Medley Race.—1 lap walking, 1 lap running and 1 lap running back was won by E. D. Lange, Co. B. Time, 1 m. 24.5-6. E. C. Collier, Co. C, second.

Three Legged Race.—Final heat won by F. F. Sliney and J. A. Quigley, Co. E. Time, 20.3-5 seconds. E. W. Hepper and C. W. Howe, Jr., Co. H, second.

Tug-of-War (final pull). Companies B and G. Won by B team by 13 inches.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run (handicap).—Final heat won by E. W. Hepper, Co. H, 4 yards. Time, 35.3-5 seconds. F. F. Sliney, Co. E, scratch, second.

Obstacle race (one lap). Won by W. L. Follett, Co. F. Time, 1 m. 43.5-6. E. W. Hepper, Co. H, second.

1st Sergt. James A. Bell, Co. D, was elected 2d lieutenant of that company last Tuesday night. Sergt. Bell has been in the regiment for many years and was senior 1st sergeant. The regiment give "a farewell to the old armory" in the shape of a review by Gen. Howard, U. S. A., dress parade and concert on Easter Monday, April 7.

The investigation into the alleged irregularities in the election for lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, which took place last January, was made on Tuesday evening, March 25, at the armory, by Judge-Advocate-General C. A. H. Bartlett. The investigation was held in secret. Each witness was examined separately.—Captains Leo and Hart both being present during the examination. A stenographer took notes of the proceedings. Captain Hart and Lieut. General Bartlett testified that the polls were not opened the full hour. On the other hand, Colonel Camp, Captain Lillendahl, Captain Du Bois, and Lieutenants Bennett, Hussey and Rockwell all testified that the polls were open the full hour, as required, and closed two minutes after 9 p. m. Captain Bartlett, who came in after the polls were closed, it is said, could not swear to the time. Captain Leo, it is also said, in the cross-examination, sent several broadsides with telling effect against the testimony of the witnesses who asserted that the polls closed too soon. The preponderance of evidence evidently seems to be with the colonel. General Bartlett will render a report of the matter to the Adjutant-General.

#### Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

Cos. A, C and G assembled on Friday evening, March 15, for instruction in the School of the Battalion, being equalized into four commands of twelve files, and turned over to Major Downs. In the movement on right in line, the four were marched on the line and dressed, instead of halting in the rear of it and then dressing up. At the command, left in line when some of the left guides took their post at the command halt, instead of waiting until the instructor commanded "guide posts." The movement, left front into line, faced to the rear, was badly executed. One company went four left about instead of right about. When marching in column of fours, men at support arms, the command was given, right front into line. At the command of the company officer, right front into line, double time, many of the men executed the movement at support arms, when they should have come to right-shoulder arms at the command double time. At the command, battalion load, some of the right guides fell back at that command when they should have remained until the first command. In the rear rank, in firing right oblique, many of the men fired through the interval on the right instead of the one in front of them. The loadings and firings were fair. Many of the men showed want of squad instruction both in this and other details. Major Downs explained thoroughly the various movements, and if proper attention had been paid not a few of the shortcomings would have been avoided. Want of room to properly manoeuvre was manifest.

#### 20th Separate Co., N. Y.—Capt. Rogers.

THE annual inspection and muster of the 20th Separate Company took place at the armory at Binghamton on the evening of March 18. The roll of the company showed 35 present and absent, of whom 30 answered to their names on muster. The inspection showed nearly faultless arms, uniforms, and equipments. The men were remarkably steady in ranks, and the ceremony was marred only by the fall of three stacks of arms owing to the slippery condition of the floor. In the drill which followed the company executed all the movements called for with promptness and accuracy, embracing nearly the entire school of the company. The officers and guides showed themselves well up to the work. The company was successfully handled by Capt. Rogers and the lieutenants.

The drill of the company is distinguished by the promptness and readiness with which movements are executed, rather than by mechanical accuracy in small details. The minor movements of the manual are less attended to, than the loading and firing, to which careful attention is given with the best results.

Col. McGrath, the inspecting officer, found little to criticize and much to praise. The company has completed a year in which excellent progress has been made. It is a vigorous organization, and is overrun by applicants for membership. Captains Scott, of the 31, and Dinmore, of the 45th Separate Companies, were present at the inspection.

#### First Battery.—Captain Louis Wendel.

It is hoped that the next improved ordnance received by the State will be allotted to the 1st Battery. Besides being from a military standpoint one of the best organizations in the State, the present guns and appurtenances are antiquated and should be replaced with others, which should be the best obtainable.

The armory of the battery on the evening of March 29 presented a very gay appearance, the occasion being a grand calico reception and ball, given by the officers to the honorary and active members of the battery. Judging from the variegated and numerous costumes of the ladies, and the coats of many colors of the gentlemen, there must have been quite a run on the dry goods houses for calico. Nearly every lady furnished a calico neck to the same goods as that of her dress. These were put in envelopes and every gentleman drawing a neck tie wore the same during the evening, and picked out the lady wearing a dress of the same goods. There was much fun in consequence. As an example, the representative of the JOURNAL, who can be classed among the feather weights, drew a boxwood widow of about 300 pounds. Of course he was good looking. Capt. Wendel, his officers and committee, as usual, did every thing to make the occasion a very happy one. Lieut. T. F. Schmidt was floor manager. There were 33 numbers on the handsome programme, and a calico apron was presented to each lady as a souvenir. The music by Prof. Lanerman was very fine, and the popular airs kept the dancers busy till quite late the next morning.

#### INSPECTIONS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES, N. Y.

THE following is the official returns of the separate companies inspected and mustered by General T. H. Barber, and Colonel T. H. McGrath, from March 6 to 20:

Company.	Present.	Off. Men.	Tot. Agg.
27th, Schenectady Mch. 6, 3	75	75	0
48th, Amsterdam, " 11, 4	95	95	0
28th, Utica, Mch. 12, 3	81	84	1
44th, " Mch. 12, 4	71	73	0
39th, Watertown, Mch. 13, 4	81	85	0
20th, Binghamton Mch. 19, 4	85	89	0
6th Batt., " Mch. 19, 3	79	78	0
45th, Courtlandt Mch. 20, 2	37	39	1

#### SOME COMING EVENTS.

We have received notification of the following:

- April 3.—Review of 13th N. Y., at armory.
- April 5.—Athletic games of 7th N. Y., at armory.
- April 5.—Review and drill of 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 7.—Review and drill of 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 8.—Athletic games Co. I, 69th N. Y., at armory.
- April 11.—Reception and dinner, Co. A, 11st N. Y., at armory.
- April 11.—Reception of 11th Sep. Co., N. Y., Mt. Vernon.
- April 14.—Review of 23d N. Y., at armory.
- April 21.—Exhibition drill of 12th N. Y., at armory.
- April 23.—Parade of 8th N. Y., at armory.

#### CALIFORNIA.

On Sunday, March 2, some very interesting experiments in long distance signaling were conducted under the superintendence of Major Denicke, of the Brigade Signal Corps, San Francisco, Cal. He established four stations on the tower of the Chronicle building, at the Presidio, on the Marin shore, and at the University at Berkeley—and by means of flags was able to communicate most successfully between the several points. It is said to be the intention of Major Denicke to improve upon the system by using spherical balls of glass, silvered inside, affixed to staffs, that they may be easily manipulated, when it is thought still better results will be attained.

The date for the division encampment, to be held in the fall of the year, has been definitely fixed as commencing Aug. 23. Where it will be held is as yet a mooted point. Santa Cruz, Monterey, Ukiah, Stockton, etc., all have put in a claim that the encampment be held at each of these respective points.

Referring to the spoiled uniforms of the 3d Regiment, the San Francisco Report says: "It appears that nearly all the uniforms of the 3d Regiment, exposed to the rain on the day of Col. Donohue's fuq-

eral, were ruined by the expose. The cloth has shrunk woefully, and the blue dye from the cloth has run into and spoiled the white facings and stripes. The uniforms were not exposed to the rain very long nor was the rain heavy. But the exposure was enough to virtually destroy the uniforms. There is no event that ought to create a greater sensation or result in a more rigid investigation in the case of well ordered troops than the discovery of dishonesty or incompetence in the procurement of the uniforms, arms, or equipments."

The following is announced as the figures of merit of the National Guard of California for the month of January, 1890, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regt. of Inf., 65.02; 2d Regt. Art., 66.42; 3d Regt. Inf., returns incomplete; 5th Regt. Inf., 66.48; 1st Regt. Art., 62.59; 6th Regt. Inf., 74.52; 7th Regt. Inf., 65.59; 8th Regt. Inf., 78.80; 9th Regt. Inf., 79.15; Unattached and Signal Corps, 61.14.

#### VARIOUS.

The 8th N. Y., Col. G. D. Scott, on Wednesday evening, April 23, will parade for review and presentation of war medals. At a date to be settled in May, a review will be tendered to ex-Col. J. W. Avery, and a reunion held at the armory, to which all the ex-members of the regiment are cordially invited.

An election for lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Regiment to fill vacancy has been called by Col. Gaylor for the evening of April 2. It is said that there is only one candidate and that is Major John G. Eddy, of the 47th.

Adj. Gen. Dalton, says the Boston Herald, is in receipt of a letter from the officials of a college in California, asking him to recommend a young officer of the militia competent to act as military instructor in their institution. The position pays a very fair salary.

G. O. 4. A. G. O., Jan. 18, State of New Jersey, publishes extracts from the military code of this State, relative to the instructions for courts-martial and judge advocates, compiled by Major Franklin C. Woolman, Judge Advocate, 2d Brigade, National Guard, which were adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the commander-in-chief.

Grangeville, Idaho, boasts of one of the best military companies of the Pacific Coast. It was only recently mustered, and is known as Company "C," Idaho Guards. They have forty-nine members and 25 of these stand 6 feet in their stockings. Their captain, E. Beck, is said to be a fine soldier, having served for 12 years as a sergeant, in Co. C, 2d U. S. Infantry.

General Inspector of Rifle Practice Charles F. Robbins, of New York, explained to the officers of the 10th Battalion, March 19, the new system of instruction in rifle practice. The same evening at Troy he gave the officers of the 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st Separate Companies similar instruction, and left on March 20 for Schoenectady, and from there was to proceed to Utica and Watertown.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of February, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Regt., 89.75; 2d Regt., 85.02; 3d Regt., 87.79; 4th Regt., 88.87; 1st Sep. Co., 77.19; 2d Sep. Co., 83.67; 3d Sep. Co., 79.82. Capt. Alfred L. Thompson, Co. E, commanding 1st Regt., C. N. G., is directed in S. O. 47, March 21, A. G. O., to assemble the line officers of the regiment at the State armory, Hartford, on April 3, to nominate by ballot field officers to fill existing vacancies.

Gen. James McLeer will preside at the election for lieutenant-colonel of the 47th N. Y., which takes place on April 2. Maj. John G. Eddy, it is thought, is the coming man.

The veteran corps of the 231 N. Y. will hold a reception at the Art Assembly Rooms in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 9. Gen. Sherman, Howard, Nicodem and Horace Porter are to be the honored guests, together with members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

April 5, 1890, Brig.-Gen. John C. Kellon, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, will review the 23d N. Y. Regt., at their armory, on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The plans for the new armory have not yet been drawn, but State Architect Perry, it is expected, will shortly begin them.

Captain and Bvt. Colonel L. K. Fuller, of Brattleboro, Vt., has an interesting article on artillery and its relations to other arms of the Service in the Militiaman of March 18.

The Athletic Association of the 1st Regiment, of Philadelphia, Pa., will hold games at the armory on Saturday evening, May 3, 1890. The 2d Regiment, also of Philadelphia, hope by April 19 to be able to break ground for their new armory.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Skinner has been elected colonel of the

4th Regiment of Connecticut, vice Embler, appointed Adjutant-General.

Colonel Horace T. Rockwell, Inspector-General of Rifle Practice of Massachusetts, has been considering a new scheme for rifle practice, which, it is said, is substantially as follows: "The 1st class will qualify on two scores of 16, 2d class on three scores of 18, and 1st class on three scores of 21, at 200 and 500 yards, sharpshooters on three scores of 22 at 200, 500 and 600. Companies are to be allowed to procure their own ammunition and return vouchers therefor. An attempt is to be made to regulate the registering and returns of score, and but six badges will be allowed to be worn on duty, and these must be of National or State significance.

The location of the State encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard this summer, says the Pittsburg Press, is becoming a vexed question. "Heretofore the exact location has generally been known early in the year, but with the spring instructions ordered the location still remains unsettled. Gettysburg and Mt. Gretna are the two points thought of. Everything seems to point to the selection of the latter place, owing to its natural advantages, and on account of its being so admirably adapted for the concentration of the division. Mr. Coleman, the owner of the Mt. Gretna camp ground, has spent thousands of dollars in putting it into shape, and his well-filled pocketbook will be opened again this summer for any needs that may present themselves. It is the almost unanimous opinion of the guard of this city that Mt. Gretna is the best place in the State for a division camp."

The 12th annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut will be held at Central Hall in Hartford on April 9, 1890. The executive committee of the club have decided to make this meeting a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the victory at Appomattox. The attendance will be unusually large. Among the prominent Army and Navy officers which will be present are Gen. H. C. King, secretary of the Army of the Potomac; Gen. Sherman, Howard, Abbott, Molinere, Admirals Jouett, Kimberly, and others. Among those from whom addresses are expected are Judge Fenn, of the Superior Court, who was at Appomattox; Gen. H. Dwight, and Judge Torrence. About one hundred persons will be present. The Spencer-Trask quartette, which has furnished such excellent music on previous occasions, will form a prominent part of the celebration.

G. O. 7, March 20, A. G. O., New York, specifies the dates for rifle practice of the various organizations in the State on the usual ranges. In the 1st and 2d Brigades the dates assigned for practice at Creedmoor are as follows: 7th Regiment, June 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; 8th Regiment, June 15 and 16; 9th Regt., June 17 and 18; 12th Regt., June 11, 13 and 14; 13th Regt., May 12 and 13; 14th Regt., May 19 and 20; 22d Regt., June 10 and 12; 23d Regt., May 23, and June 3, 5 and 6; 32d Regt., May 16; 47th Regt., June 4 and 9; 60th Regt., May 14 and 15; 71st Regt., May 21 and May 22; 17th Sep. Co., June 20. Previous to the dates specified above each organization will have such practice on the usual ranges, as its commanding officer may order, particularly in the second class, qualifications in which only will be allowed, and the range at Creedmoor will be open on April 23, 29, 30, and May 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, for all organizations of the 1st and 2d Brigades, also the 4th and 11th Separate Companies. The range at Bay View will be open on May 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, for the 65th and 74th Regiments, and the range at Rensselaerwyck on May 19, 20, 21, for the 10th Battalion; on May 18, 23, for the 6th Separate Company, on May 22, 25, for the 7th Sep. Co., on May 16, 23, for the 12th Sep. Co., on May 16, 23, for the 21st Sep. Co. The State prize will be competed for at Creedmoor as usual. The brigade prizes will be competed for under such conditions as shall be ordered by the commanding officers of brigades. A prize of a value not to exceed \$50 will be awarded the company in each brigade having the highest general figure of merit. Practice for the season will close Nov. 8 next, and no scores made after that date will be recognized. Members of the National Guard in uniform (coat or blouse, cap and belt,) may practice under such supervision as the general inspector of rifle practice may direct, at Creedmoor, July 2, 23, Aug. 13, September 3, October 8 and 22; at Rensselaerwyck, June 7, July 5, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 25; at Bay View, June 14, July 5, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 25. Ammunition will be furnished at the rate of 50 rounds per officer and enlisted man in service on March 31; and, in addition, at the rate of 20 rounds per man for each officer and enlisted man participating in preliminary practice. The figure of merit will be based upon results of the day designated for general practice.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Philadelphia is already preparing for the celebration, April 15, of the 25th anniversary of the Order, and visitors will receive a generous hospitality. Col. Nicholson and many others are working hard to make the occasion a memorable one.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. A. F.—You stand No. 6 on ordnance sergeant list.

W. P. C.—You stand No. 15 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Interested.—You can ship as landsman by applying at recruiting rendezvous, New York City.

J. H.—Write to Adjutant George R. Cecil, 13 U. S. Infantry, Fort Supply, Indian Territory.

W. T. P.—Write to General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. Army, Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C., who is Secretary of the Aztec Club.

C. M.—The only recruiting rendezvous now taking in men who have not had previous service in the Navy is in New York City.

Ordinance.—The six months you served as General Service Messenger will certainly count in making up the period of continuous service.

H. H. C.—We have referred your inquiry relative to information required for pension claim to Col. Allan Rutherford, 823 F Street, Washington, D. C.

W. N. C.—The bill proposing to retire enlisted men after 25 years service, etc., has been adversely reported upon. See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 15, 1890, p. 478.

Gunner.—It is the intention of Major-Gen. Schofield, when the time has arrived, to have suitable prizes provided for the artillery for excellence in the service of their special arms.

Gunner.—Answer last week should have stated that both the light batteries of the 1st Artillery are now at the Presidio. Dillenback's (K) will go to Fort Hamilton; Capron's (E) to Fort Douglas, Utah.

S. C. S.—Robert Sewell represents the 1st New Jersey District. Write to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C., for a copy of the regulations governing admission to the Military Academy.

Subscriber asks: Will the transfer of the U. S. R. M. to the Navy bar the candidates of their appointment for the Engineer Corps in the U. S. R. M.? Ans.—Yes. Vacancies thereafter occurring will be filled from graduates of the Naval Academy.

P. Q. M. Sergt.—Your question is anonymous in the first place, absurd in the next place, and, thirdly, it would require a clerk at the A. G. O. about a week to hunt up the useless information you ask for. We advise you to apply elsewhere for enlightenment.

Junius.—For purposes of retirement under the law of July 29, 1886, general service clerks and messengers rank as follows: Class three with first sergeants of the line; class two with sergeants of the line; class one with corporals of the line; messengers with privates of the line.

Monroe asks: 1. Will a retired soldier be entitled to the per diem pension bill in case it becomes a law? Ans.—Yes.

2. Has the Court of Claims decided what the amount of quarters and fuel will be? Ans.—No.

H. V. H.—Quartermasters, U. S. Navy, receive \$30 per month. Gunners are warrant officers, and receive \$1,200 per annum when at sea, \$900 on shore and \$700 on waiting orders. Gunners' mates and chief gunners' mates are petty officers and receive \$30 and \$35 per month respectively.

E. P.—In further regard to the sounding of "taps" over the grave of a deceased soldier, numerous correspondents call our attention to the fact that though the custom was first made prominent through the press at the funeral of Gen. Grant, it was not unknown at that time in the Army.

Pennsylvania.—In our answer to question regarding guides during a change of direction in column of companies—JOURNAL, March 15, p. 551—attention should have been called to the modification to the 7th tactical decision, Circular No. 3, A. G. O., 1887. This ruling reads, "Companies marching in line, quick time, guide left, arms at right shoulder; at the command, left wheel, march, the guide on the marching flank should not bring his piece to the carry. When the guide is temporarily changed during a wheel or an oblique, the temporary guide, if at a right

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shoulder, does not come to a carry. Judging from the number of communications received calling attention to our omission, our "Answers to Correspondents" column is most carefully read.

C. P. G. asks: What is the address of Lt. George A. Thurston, U. S. A.? *Ans.*—Washington Barracks, D. C.  
E. H. S.—The address of Hon. John W. Candler, representative of the 9th Massachusetts District, is 915 10th street, Washington, D. C.

**Navy.**—How can a position as ship's writer, equipment yeoman, or engineer and yeoman be obtained? *Ans.*—Men to fill these ratings are usually selected by the commanding and engineer officers of the vessel on which they are expected to serve. To fill either position some previous experience on board of a man-of-war is desirable and generally required.

J. A. T.—Write to your Congressman giving good references as to character, ability, etc., and he will probably give you an opportunity to compete for a West Point cadetship. The impression you seem to have that none but wealthy and the higher classes can obtain admission to the Academy is entirely erroneous. Statistics show that the students are drawn from all ranks and classes, and it may be correctly said that they are a typical representative body of the American people. The sons of farmers and planters are the more numerous. Merchants come next. Of the 80 odd other occupations of parents of cadets admitted to the Academy since 1845, dairymen, butchers, bakers, saloon keepers, barbers, policemen, gardeners and laborers are represented.

An Army officer objects to our answer in the JOURNAL of Feb. 22 (p. 500), to the question whether any order exists requiring enlisted men to perform menial labor for officers. As no such order is cited, we must adhere to our statement that none exists, nor is it possible to imagine the issue of such an order with the law as it stands. It is not our province to determine what orders are required; we must of necessity, be guided in our answers by those actually existing. The application of orders is for the officers on duty, and we are quite aware that it is sometimes difficult to make the distinction between personal service and fatigue duty. For example, a post quartermaster has stores to issue; he must issue them in good condition, and to enable him to do so, he would be justified in asking for a fatigue party to put them in order, but the case is altered when they have been delivered and set up in an officer's house for his personal service. A post Q. M. may have carpets for issue for the several officers (not officers). For a fatigue party to shake them and put them down in said officer's would be proper. But for a fatigue party to beat an officer's carpets, used by him in his quarters (and presumably his private property), is another matter. The post Q. M. issues the wood to the garrison. If he wishes to issue it split, he would be justified in getting a detail to do it, but once delivered in the officer's cellar, has the officer a right to call in a soldier to split it for him? It is true that in the field many regulations have to give way, but the question we answered, did not apply to field service. Men do not, as a rule, black stoves in the field, nor do they shake carpets, and if they cut wood, they do it for the whole command, which includes the soldier as well as the officer. No doubt strict adherence to the law will put officers to personal inconvenience in many cases, but violation of the law on the other hand, not only works serious injury to the service, but subjects the officer consenting to it to the constant risk of unpleasant personal criticism. Sec. 1232, R. S., says: "No officer shall use an enlisted man as a servant in any case whatever." Does our correspondent think that there has been any modification or change in this law that justifies us in ignoring it? Orders cannot affect it, for it is the supreme law, and obedience to this is the first duty of an officer, as a truthful answer to the question as to what the law actually is, is the first duty of the JOURNAL. Par. 10, A. R., 1859, says: "Fitness for military service by instruction and discipline is the object for which the Army is kept on foot, and the commanding officer will not employ the troops when not in the field as working parties, or in laborers that interfere with their military duties, except in cases of necessity." We are sure that our correspondent will, when he considers the matter, withdraw his criticism. Our answer to the question asked us was simply the one that he would himself have been forced to give had the inquiry been addressed to him by one of the men under his command. How otherwise would he answer it?

# APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The following are the appropriations contained in the Fortification bill as reported to the House by the Committee on Appropriations, March 18:

Preservation and repair of fortifications, \$90,000.  
Preparation of plans for fortifications, \$5,000.  
For repair and preservation of Fort Marion, Fla., \$15,000.  
For completing sea-wall at Governor's Island, \$50,000.  
For the following to be expended under the direct supervision of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification:  
Gun and mortar batteries: Boston Harbor, \$235,000; New York, \$725,000; San Francisco, \$250,000; in all, \$1,210,000.  
(Estimates, \$3,000,000.)  
Torpedoes for harbor defence, \$100,000.  
Casemates and cable galleries, \$100,000.  
For continuing torpedo experiments and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service, \$90,000.

Armament of fortifications, \$70,000.  
For completing the manufacture (finishing and assembling) of three and six tenth inch, five-inch, and seven-inch steel field and siege cannon from forgings, \$36,000, together with an unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$14,000.

For steel field-guns of three and two-tenths-inch calibre, \$25,000. Note.—This sum is estimated to procure about twenty-five guns.

For B. L. rifled seacoast mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, of twelve-inch calibre, \$250,000. Estimates for 1891, \$400,000.

For sights and implements for guns and for fuses, \$2,000.  
For metallic cartridges for field-gun batteries, \$143,135.

Note.—This sum is estimated to procure about seventy-five gun-carriages, twenty-five limbers, twenty-five caissons, and six combined forges and battery-wagons for guns of 3.2-inch calibre; and about twenty-four limbers, twenty-four caissons, and six combined forges and battery-wagons for guns of 1.5-inch calibre. These carriages are needed for the equipment for service of guns made or under fabrication, and including the twenty-five guns of 3.2 inch calibre previously named in this estimate.

For alteration of existing carriages for ten-inch and fifteen-inch smooth-bore guns to adapt them to present service conditions, \$100,000.

For carriages for B. L. rifled mortars of twelve inch calibre, \$225,000.

For powder for proving seacoast mortars of twelve-inch calibre, and for testing projectiles, \$10,000.

For steel shell or shrapnel for field guns, \$12,000, and for cast-iron projectiles for field, siege, and seacoast guns, \$24,500 for issues to the service. Note.—This sum is estimated to procure about 2,000 steel shell or shrapnel, and about 5,000 field, 1,100 siege, and 500 5-inch seacoast cast-iron projectiles.

For cast-iron projectiles for proving seacoast mortars of twelve-inch calibre, \$10,000. For steel shell for seacoast cannon, \$25,000. For steel armor-piercing projectiles for seacoast guns, \$100,000.

For purchase and erection of armor plate for testing armor-piercing projectiles, \$24,000.

Army Gun Factory, \$1,250,043.

Board to inquire as to gun factories at Benicia and Rock Island, \$5,000.

Board of Ordnance and Fortifications: To enable the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications to purchase abroad, for experimental purposes, such articles of foreign manufacture as are not produced in this country, and which are necessary in order that the Board may determine what may be best and worthy of adoption and manufacture in the United States, \$100,000.

For an additional appropriation of \$5,000 to pay the necessary expenses of the Board, \$5,000. Note.—Extract of proceedings of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the Secretary of War.

Note.—Amount fortification act for 1889. .... \$3,972,000  
Amount fortification act for 1890 ..... 1,231,594  
Total estimates for 1891 ..... 5,203,594  
Total estimates for 1890 ..... 4,488,508  
Amount in this bill ..... 4,531,575  
Total ..... 9,714,677  
The above sum is estimated to pay the cost of the land, or right pertaining thereto, needed for the site, location, construction, or prosecution of works for fortifications and coast defences, \$500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and in the expenditure of this sum, or any part thereof, the Secretary of War may cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted, purchase the same at a reasonable price, or accept on behalf of the United States donations of lands or rights pertaining thereto required for the above-mentioned purposes. And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to

authorize an expenditure, or to involve the Government in any contract or contracts for the future payment of money, in excess of the sum of \$500,000 herein appropriated.

## FARRAGUT.

MOBILE BAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1864.

On by heights cannon-browed,  
While the spars quiver;  
Onward still flames the cloud  
Where the hulks shiver.  
See, yon fort's star is set,  
Storm and fire past,  
Cheer him, lads—Farragut,  
Lashed to the mast!  
Oh! while Atlantic's breast  
Bears a white sail,  
While the Gulf's towering crest  
Tops a green vale,  
Men thy bold deeds shall tell,  
Old Heart of Oak,  
Daring Dave Farragut,  
Thunderbolt stroke!

William T. Meredith in Century Magazine.

## MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion celebrates its 25th anniversary at Philadelphia, the Headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, April 15 and 16. There is to be a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief, and commemorative exercises on the first day at the Academy of Music, and Wednesday, the 16th, will be devoted to witnessing a parade of Pennsylvania troops and to a reception at the Academy of Fine Arts. As this is the first time in the history of the Order that the members of all the Commanderies have been called together, a special effort is being made to secure a large attendance and arrangements have been consummated for low fares on the railroads and for special rates at the hotels.

There are now 18 commanderies of the Order, having a total membership on the 1st of February, of 6,260. Of these, 2,571 are in the Commanderies of the Eastern States, New York having 812; Pennsylvania, 788; Massachusetts, 707; District of Columbia, 476; Maine, 88. In the Western Commanderies are nearly the same numbers, viz.: 2,622, Ohio having 655; Illinois, 378; Minnesota, 357; Missouri, 246; Kansas, 237; Michigan, 213; Indiana, 240; Wisconsin, 195; Nebraska, 146; Iowa, 125. These are in addition to the three commanderies of California with 579 members, Colorado, 100, and Oregon, 94. Of these members, 5,897 are surviving officers of the War of the Rebellion; 282 are their eldest male representatives, belonging to the second class, from which the Order must eventually be wholly recruited, and 87 are gentlemen in civil life who have been selected for membership in the third class because of distinguished patriotic service. The Commandery-in-Chief is composed of officers and ex-officers of the several commanderies.

It is evident that the Order has not yet reached its limit of membership, for 291 new members were added during the last three months and there was a net gain of 202 members, 180 of them being of the first class. That the surviving heroes are men of tough fibre is shown by the fact that the percentage of loss in this class was only one and four-tenths during the three months or about four per cent, for the year, this including casualties of all sorts. The loss in the second class for this period was a little over two per cent., or eight per cent. for the year.

The order is a most agreeable institution as it stands, though its hereditary feature is one of doubtful value. The members of the first class are

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men sifted out of the great body of the people by the crucial tests of the war, and brought together in the bond of common experiences and sympathies. The descendants of the second class are subjected to no such test and may or may not have the character needed to give dignity and importance to the order. Hereditary distinctions are of doubtful utility in this country, and it is a melancholy fact that the proof of descent in the living representatives of well known families is often so marked as to lessen our confidence in the judgment of history in favor of the founder of the race. The Chinese reverse the order and with much better sense ennoble the ancestors of those who do the State service. Congress is asked to reorganize the various organizations of ex-soldiers, but we trust they will never carry this recognition to the extent of sanctioning by law any hereditary rights in the Military Order.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

It seems to be decided that the Duke of Cambridge will shortly relinquish the position of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and it is stated that Queen Victoria will not exercise the prerogative of appointing her son by patent, and that the Duke of Connaught will be made General Commanding-in-Chief for a term of five years, with provisions in a royal warrant which may be held to give that term a definite character.

The troubles of the 110-ton guns will never cease. No sooner do we begin to give them a little peace above water, than they take, or one of them does, to going under it. The delinquent was about to be carried to Malta as a reserve for the Benbow, when on Wednesday the steamer in which it was part cargo sank to the bottom of the Thames. It will be a ticklish job weighing this monster piece of ordnance, and meanwhile the Benbow must put up with the guns she has.—*Army and Navy Gazette*

#### HE WORE SPATS.

"When I was getting ready to come to England," says the Hon. John C. New, consul-general, "my tailor in Washington told me that I must surely wear spats, and he made me a pair of white duck. I wore them one day by way of experiment in the White House, and I noticed as I sat talking to the people in the East Room that President Harrison eyed me askance. Presumably he got up and beckoned me to come outside, and when he got into the hall he whispered nervously, 'John, your drawers are

hanging down below your pants!' That settled the spat question so far as I was concerned. I'm too loyal an American to affect any article of apparel that isn't officially recognized by our Chief Executive."—*Chicago News*.

The Century for April will contain a timely article on "The Slave-Trade in the Congo Basin," by one of Stanley's pioneer officers, Mr. E. J. Glave.

The Ideal Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn., have issued a circular of important instructions as to properly reloaded ammunition. It gives the four necessary requirements and then more fully describes the process of reloading under the titles of central-fire shells—when about to reload—outside lubricated cartridges—the shells are now ready for powder to be used—in charging the shells—the casting of bullets. The company state that the information in the circular contains the results of their experience coupled with that of others, and is given in as short and comprehensive form as possible. The circular will be furnished free to applicants.

#### PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D.C., all bearing date of March 18:

D. M. Lefever and J. H. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y., breech-loading firearm.  
M. Scorer, Hartford, Conn., magazine firearm.  
T. N. Sodenfelt, Westminster, England, base fuse for projectiles.  
J. W. Smallman, Birmingham, England, ejecting mechanism of sporting guns or rifles.  
E. Stern, Philadelphia, Pa., projectile.  
W. McBride, Portland, Me., steerer for inclined rudder posts.

#### CATARRRH.

CATARRRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

#### A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on

receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

COMMERCIAL travellers smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch," America's finest 5c. Cigar, because of their real merit.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS is the best tonic in the world for dyspeptics. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons. Sold everywhere by druggists.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

#### MARRIED.

DE FILIPPIS—LAMSON.—In Florence, Italy, March 3, JULIE SCHUTLER, daughter of the Rev. William O. Lamson, to Lieut. A. DE FILIPPIS, of the Medical Corps of the Royal Army of Italy.

TAYLOR—BROWN.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 17, by the Rev. F. F. Barrett, MARY VIRGINIA BROWN, daughter of Hon. George W. Brown, of Sault St. Marie, to Dr. FRED. MORSE TAYLOR, son of the late Surgeon M. K. Taylor, U. S. Army.

#### DIED.

CLARKE.—At Haverford College, Pa., March 15, MARY E., beloved wife of Brevet Colonel J. C. Clark, U. S. A., retired, of Ridley Park, Pa.

CHOOK.—At Chicago, Ill., March 21, Major General GEORGE CHOOK, U. S. Army.

HOWLAND.—At Providence, R. I., in the 81st year of his age, JOHN A. HOWLAND, father of Lieut. Carver Howland, 4th U. S. Infantry.

KRESS.—At the U. S. Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., March 15, FREDERICK NORTON KRESS, son of Major John A. Kress, U. S. Army, aged 23 years 3 months.

MACCOUN.—At Baltimore, Md., March 21, Medical Director ROBERT T. MACCOUN, U. S. Navy, retired.

OWEN.—At New Harmony, Ind., March 24, Professor RICHARD OWEN, captain 10th U. S. Infantry in the Mexican War, and colonel of Indiana Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion.

SCHENCK.—At Washington, D. C., March 23, ROBERT CUMMING SCHENCK, formerly major-general of volunteers.

SMITH.—At Richmond, Va., March 21, FRANCIS H. SMITH, formerly 2d lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery.

WATERS.—At St. Louis, Mo., March 14, Mrs. MARY L. WATERS, mother of Dr. W. E. Waters, U. S. A., and of Mrs. Mead, wife of Dr. F. W. Mead, Marine Hospital Service.

WHALER.—At Fort Ringgold, Texas, March 15, of phthisis pulmonalis, Sergt. THOMAS C. WHALER, Troop D, 3d Cavalry, aged 47 years.

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Readers look forward to this regular article on Bryant School with as much interest as to any part of the paper. Indications are that many applicants will have to be refused in September; it would be well for parents to send pupils now, securing present instruction and holding rooms for next year. Teachers are so numerous and classes are so arranged that pupils may enter any time. Tuition continues in the "Summer School" through July and August. The Principal is in the main room, 7 A.M. till 9 P.M., hearing lessons, teaching. He does not say, "Go, study this lesson;" "Come, recite;" he first goes through a passage with all the scholars, then goes through it again with slower ones; by this time all know it. Then may be it is recited orally; may be it is written by each pupil and the exercises all corrected by the Principal; thus absolutely correct work is ensured; the lesson is engraved on the student's mind. While this is going on, classes in Greek, Latin, history, French, geometry, algebra, etc., leave the main room to recite under other teachers in adjoining rooms. The method partakes of oral instruction, while not oral. Difficult to describe, it varies according to the study, difficulty of the lesson, advancement. The plan is the same throughout; i.e., the Principal goes through this with the pupils, learns each lesson with them, leads them through it. The real reason (perhaps unknown to the scholar) for the continuous presence of the Principal, is to exert the constant force of a moral and intellectual character on the developing minds of boys, and on the work under other teachers. Being 14 hours a day with an experienced Principal, a gentleman, they must become wise, good men. Long experience shows students improve most rapidly by this method, like it, and are interested; they receive inspiration from the Principal, value his presence, see they have a high place in his regard, appreciate the sacrifice of his whole time to them, and respond to such a stimulus with the best exertions of moral or mental powers. The Principal feels pupils come to learn; he keeps them in good heart that they may learn easily, rapidly, pleasantly. He avoids scolding, blaming; when they do well he will commend. This topic will continue next week. Illustrated catalogue. [Signed] SECRETARY.

**GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.** March 24th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Forage and Straw as may be required in Division of the Atlantic during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890, will be received here and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Saint Francis Barracks, Fla.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Newport Barracks, Ky.; and New Fort near Newport, Ky., until 12 o'clock noon, eastern time, on WEDNESDAY, April 24th, 1890, and then opened. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions, the duty thereon) being equal. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office, or to Quartermasters at posts named above. CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., March 25, 1890.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, Saturday, April 25, 1890, for the construction of a gymnasium building. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office, or at the office of Mr. J. M. Hunt, Architect, Tribune Building, New York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

**JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.** March 10, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock, A.M. (central standard time), Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1890, for furnishing at the Q. M. Depot here, various articles of quartermaster's stores, such as Stationery, Razors, Heating Stoves, miscellaneous hardware, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any part of the supplies bid for. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

West Point, N. Y., March 19th, 1890. Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 19th, 1890, and then opened, for furnishing such Fuel, Forage and Straw, as may be required here during fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1890. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. All information furnished upon application here. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," (or "Forage and Straw,") at West Point, New York, and addressed to the undersigned. CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

**NEW YORK DEPOT of the Quartermaster's** Department, Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, March 15th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock, M., April 17th, 1890, and then opened, for furnishing at this Depot the Quartermaster's Stores such as Stationery, Gait, Iron Barrels, Coal Baskets, Sheet Iron, Solder, Brushes, Horse Shoes, Nails, etc., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office. Bids for delivery at other points will also be entertained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores to be opened April 17th, 1890," and addressed to H. N. HATCHER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

**PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.**—Headquarters Department of the East—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, March 15th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, April 15th, 1890, and then opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Wadsworth and Wood, N. Y. Harbor, for issue to troops thereat during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1890. Sealed proposals, subject to the same conditions, will also be received until the date and hour above specified at the office of the Acting Commissary of Subsistence of each of those posts for the fresh beef for that particular post only, to be opened by the A. C. S. at the time above specified. Proposals must be separate for each post named. Proposals must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, the guarantors to justify in the following sums, viz: for Fort Columbus, \$2,500; for Fort Hamilton, \$2,500; for Fort Schuyler, \$1,000; for Fort Wadsworth, \$1,500; for Fort Wood, \$500. A proposal not accompanied by such a guarantee will not be considered. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for fresh beef." Those to be received and opened at this office to be addressed to the undersigned; those to be received and opened at the office of an A. C. S. to be addressed to the A. C. S. of the post. The contract for fresh beef shall not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of appropriation granted by Congress for the purpose. Full information may be obtained by application to this office, or to the office of the A. C. S. of the posts above named. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. M. F. SMALL, Chief Commissary.

**PROPOSALS for Army Supplies.**—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, March 6, 1890. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, April 7, 1890, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army. Subsistence Stores—Flour, Beans, Green Rio Coffee, Tea, Extra "C" and Cut Leaf Sugar, Shoe Blacking, Brushes, Edam Cheese, Safety Matches, Pineapples, Sardines, Toilet Soap, Plug Tobacco, Tomatoes, etc., etc., etc. Subsistence Property—Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of domestic production and manufacture—for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, brands, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened April 7, 1890," and addressed to the undersigned, G. BELL, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

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